The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Doesn't a man contract a debt when he pays part of it.

—The number of visitors to the White House average 2,000 a day.

—The President has named November 30th as Thanksgiving Day.

—Baron Anton Von Prokeschosten, the Austrian diplomatist, is dead.

—Ex-Governor Leslie has been elected Grand Marshal of the Kentucky Odd Fellows.

—There were no deaths at Savannah yesterday from any cause. The frost has not yet made its appearance.

—Hon. Charles E. Delong, ex-Minister to Japan, died yesterday at Virginia City, Nevada, of typhoid fever.

—Victor Hugo, says a correspondent of the Boston *Gazette*, is the stingiest of mortals although he is worth more than $500,000.

—The Postal Commissioners took testimony at Little Rock yesterday regarding the matter of better mail service for Arkansas.

—One hundred thousand tons of various grades of Lackawanna coal were sold yesterday at New York at prices ranging from $3 to $4.02½ per ton.

—Much uneasiness is reported among Western tramps in consequence of their fears that they won't be able to reach New York by election day.

—Governor Tilden must have been pretty badly scared or he never would have spoken so promptly and so briefly regarding those Southern claims.

—Leonard Aublian, the Belgian who escaped from Ostend and Brussels after murdering the officer in whose custody he was, has been captured at Lille, France.

—Frank McConnachoe has been arrested at New York and confesses that he was the murderer of Maggie Baurer on the 14th of August last, at Valley Stream, Long Island.

—Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford is described by a paragrapher as "a large-minded little person, with beautiful eyes, a sweet voice, and most refined and womanly manners."

—In Spain the Republican spirit still lives. The arrest of nearly a score of generals for complicity in the late conspiracy indicates that even the army—the bulwalk of royal power—is disaffected.

—The schooner Thistle has arrived at Halifax from Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, and reports that on the 20th inst. the schooner Annapolis, produce laden, drove into the Bay on her beam ends. The body of a man and pieces of others were found lashed to the rigging. No doubt all hands were lost.

—New York *Commercial*: After reading Sitting Bull's modest application to the Agency for more ammunition, we can't but reflect what a splendid lightning-rod agent or sewing machine canvasser has been lost to America by the failure to catch him when young, and thus bring him up under the genial influences of our modern civilization.

—In a communication to the French Academy of Sciences, M. A. Moret states that during a recent balloon ascent of Cherbourg with M. Duroul, they were surprised, at the height of 1,700 metres, to see the bottom of the sea in its minutest details, though the channel at this point must be sixty or eight metres deep. The rocks and under currents were clearly visible.

—The libraries of Pennsylvania are 360 in number, of which 102 are located in Philadelphia. Of these, the Mercantile is the most important, having 125,668 books, and circulating 237,341. The Library Company comes next, having 105,000 volumes and large endowments. Thirty-nine of the Philadelphia libraries have more than 4,000 volumes, and circulate enormous numbers of books and periodicals.

—A walk through the Vienna Imperial Hofburg shows the striking likeness between the Hapsburgs of to-day and their ancestors 600 years back. The broad nether lip of Rudolph, elected Kaiser of the German Empire in 1276, forms a very marked feature in all his descendants down to the present occupant of the throne, Francis Joseph I. They pride themselves on an unbroken descent of thirty generations.

—Ann Eliza has come to her own, and the law has laid its hands on her nineteenth of Brigham Young. A pamphlet whose goods are condemned by a court in his own country is surely the prophet of the proverb. If all the other eighteen wives of the head of the Mormon Church should follow this alarming precedent, that great religious luminary would have to go into the hands of a receiver.

—A dispatch from Ottawa, Canada, states that advices from Commissioner McLeod, at Cypress Hill, announces the arrival there of one hundred more of the mounted police force and two guns. They winter at Cypress Hill Fort, and a similar force will be stationed at Fort McLeod in view of the movements of the American Sioux. Large numbers are already congregated in the neighborhood of both forts.

—The Grasshopper Convention of Governors in session at Omaha concluded its deliberations yesterday. It recommended that the Legislatures of interested States and Territories enact a law offering a bounty per bushel for the collection and destruction of eggs and unfledged grasshoppers; that systematic efforts in the way of ditching and burning insects be adopted; that the destruction of insectivorous birds be prevented by law; that prairie fires be prevented until a suitable time arrives for the destruction of the young insects by firing the grass; that the National Government make some effort to destroy the pest, and that it appropriate $25,000 to pay the expense of a Commission to investigate the matter. The President of the Convention was directed to draw up and present to the President of the United States a letter setting forth the urgent necessity of action by the general Government in behalf of the ravaged sections.

SOUTH CAROLINA AFFAIRS.

Charlestonians Deny the Existence of Lawlessness in the State.

CHARLESTON, October 26.—The President of the Chamber of Commerce has united with the Methodist, Catholic and Episcopal Bishops, and leading Presbyterian, Lutheran, Baptist and Jewish ministers, and Presidents of all National and other banks in Charleston in an address on the condition of South Carolina to the people of the United States, which declares that the white people of South Carolina are disloyal or disaffected to the United States Government, or any part of the State is in insurrection; that law cannot be duly enforced within the limits of the State; that any unlawful cause exists for Federal interference; that the white people of the State are disaffected toward the colored people, or desire to infringe on their political or civil rights; that the rifle clubs in the State are conspirations against law, and that in the recent rare collisions the white people have been the aggressors.

The Free Delivery of Mail Matter.

WASHINGTON, October 26.—From an official statement prepared for the Postmaster General, it appears that the operations of the free delivery system for the year ended June 30, 1876, were as follows: Number of offices, 87; number of letter carriers, 2,265; number of letters and postal cards delivered, 288,418,755; number of newspapers delivered, 80,675,040; number of letters and postal cards collected, 234,230,582; number of newspapers collected, 28,453,086; number of pieces handled per carrier, 278,432; total cost of service, $1,981,186; average cost per piece in mills, 3 13 100; amount of postage received on local matter, $2,065,562; excess of local postage over total cost of service, $84,375. These figures show that the service is now somewhat more than self-sustaining, and by comparison with statistics for the previous year it appears that the revenue from local postage has increased between six and seven per cent., while the increase in the cost of service has not increased more than five per cent.

The U. S. Monetary Commission.

NEW YORK, October 26.—The United States Monetary Commission authorized by a concurrent resolution of Congress is now organized as follows: Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada; Senator Geo. S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Senator Lewis Bogy, of Missouri; Representative Richard P. Bland, of Missouri; Representative R. L. Gibson, of Louisiana; Representative George Willard, of Michigan; Hon. Wm. S. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati; Expert; Prof. Francis Bowen, of Cambridge, expert; Hon. Alexander Delmar, of Philadelphia, Statistician and Corresponding Secretary; Geo. M. Weston, of Boston, Recording Secretary. The Commission is now in session in this city, taking evidence. A sub-committee will shortly start for the Pacific coast to take evidence there with regard to the production of precious metals in California, Nevada, etc., and in reference to other matters entrusted by Congress to the Commission.

Serious Accident in Reading.

READING, PA., October 26.—During a Democratic parade in this city to-day the railing in front of the portico of Brenizer Hall gave way, and precipitated about thirty persons, some of them children, to the sidewalk, eighteen feet below. Twelve persons were severely hurt, having sustained fractured limbs or internal injuries.

FIRST EDITION.

OHIO'S CENTENNIAL DAY.

An Immense Concourse of Ohioans Present.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION TO GOV. HAYES.

Entertainment by the Union League Club.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26.—This was Ohio and Merchants' Day at the Centennial, and the attendance was far more than usually great. Among the crowds present on the grounds were great numbers of Ohioans, and their interest in suitable observance of the day was largely manifested. A general interest was awakened by the presence on the grounds of Gov. Hayes, which gave animation to the affair that has hardly been equaled except on Pennsylvania Day. Gov. Hayes and his family, accompanied by a party of friends, arrived in the city last evening, and were cordially received. Gov. Hayes, attended by his personal staff, entered the Exhibition gates at twenty minutes after eleven o'clock this morning, and was received by representatives of the management and numerous delegations of Ohio people, who, with a band, escorted the Governor to the Ohio State Building. This structure was decorated with flags and surrounded by an immense multitude, blocking up the approaches to all the entrances, and estimated to number twenty thousand persons. At the door of the building the Governor was received by General McCook and others of the Centennial Board, and a few moments later was presented to the people from a little porch on the east of the building. After an enthusiastic greeting, President Hawley, on behalf of the Centennial authorities, formally welcomed the Governor and all other visitors from Ohio, alluding to their brotherhood in the great Union, and adding that they had done much to make the Exhibition, and were specially privileged to be present. He would not only welcome them, but would join hands with them in pledging a new devotion to the Constitution, the Union and flag, and in praying Almighty God that the next century may surpass the past one.

Gov. Hayes' Reply.

Governor Hayes was then introduced, and when the cheering which greeted his appearance had subsided, spoke as follows: "On behalf of the people of Ohio I desire to make their grateful acknowledgment to all of the Centennial authorities for the reception and cordial welcome given us. I desire also, on behalf of the State of Ohio, to express our appreciation of the honor done to us by the presence of the Centennial Commissioners from foreign countries, who are here with us in their respective representative capacities, to the representatives of the Executive Department of our National Government in charge of the Government exhibit, and the Centennial Commissioners of our sister States who have honored us with their welcome presence also to the people, one and all, citizens of other States and of other lands than our own, who are here to join with us in this commemoration. The citizens of Ohio have been deeply interested in this celebration, and are greatly gratified by its success. If events are to be measured by their results, the work of the great founders of the National Government may well be commemorated by the people of all of the States, and by none more heartily than by the people of Ohio. When independence was declared Ohio had no existence. Over all that is now Ohio stretched one vast, unbroken wilderness. What is Ohio now? A State with three million inhabitants, a greater population than that possessed by all the colonies when they achieved their independence. But it is not for me—it is for us, fellow citizens of Ohio, to dwell on the growth, the progress and prosperity of Ohio. A very instructive address on all these topics was delivered some weeks ago by a distinguished citizen of our State. We are here to-day as citizens of Ohio, upon the invitation of the Board of Centennial Managers of our State, to complete the commemorative exercises on our part contemplated in the original invitation of the National Commission. It is enough for us to say we rejoice that our homes are in Ohio. It is enough for us to say that we are grateful that our lives have fallen unto us in such pleasant places, and that we have such a heritage as Ohio now is. Ohio has been signally honored here by the selection of one of her citizens as the Director General of this great enterprise. We are glad to know that General Goshorn has so discharged the duties of his office that his name will be honorably remembered in connection with this exhibition. We wish, as citizens of Ohio, to congratulate, and especially the citizens of Philadelphia and the people of Pennsylvania, on the fortunate issue of this great enterprise. It is mainly their enterprise. Upon them its great burden devolved, and to them belongs the lion's share of the glory of its great success. This Centennial Exhibition is now drawing to a close. It will not be forgotten. It will pass into history. It will live in the minds of our countrymen, linked with the recollections of the fathers whose work it has so fully commemorated. We hope that the influence of this celebration will be to extend and perpetuate the principles of our revolutionary ancestors, and to give increased assurance to all mankind that the new nation brought forth on this continent a hundred years ago is destined, under Providence, long to remain the home of freedom and the refuge of the oppressed."

While making a tour of the buildings and grounds under the escort of Mr. Goshorn and several members of the Gubernatorial staff, Gov. Hayes arrived in the vicinity of the Municipal building, at which the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia were being entertained at lunch by their Philadelphia brethren. At the door of the building the Governor and his companions hesitated, and were on the point of withdrawing, when, on the solicitation of Mayor Stokely, the party were induced to enter. Gov. Hayes was presented to the company by E. Harper Jeffries, of Philadelphia, and was received with hearty applause. The Governor responded in acknowledgment of the cordiality of his reception, which, he said, he construed to have been tendered, not as a compliment to himself as an individual, but to the office of the Chief Executive of the great State of Ohio.

Addressing Mayor Stokely, he added that the pleasure of meeting so many representative men of the business interests of the country was an unexpected one, and that as he had been honored with an introduction, his only purpose was to pay his respects to the gentlemen present. He thanked the people of Philadelphia, through their Mayor, for the generous manner in which they had greeted the name of Ohio and the welcome they had extended to her Executive, and closed by saying that whatever may be the result of the present ephemeral political strife, we would all remember that we are Americans.

The Governor's brief remarks were interspersed with rounds of cheers, which were renewed upon their conclusion. Mayor Stokely followed in some pertinent remarks, and the visitors in a short time withdrew to continue their trip through the enclosure. Gov. Hayes is expected to remain in the city till Saturday morning.

Reception by the Union League.

Gov. Hayes was given a reception at the Union League House to-night. The building was brilliantly illuminated, and many prominent persons were present, among them Gov. Hartranft, ex-Secretary Borie, Director General Goshorn, Mayor Stokely, ex-Governor Noyes, Gen. Hawley, Gen. Goldsborough, Gen. Patterson, O. C. Knight, Hon. Leonard Myers, Judges of the courts, Gen. Selfridge, and others. After the ceremony of handshaking, the Governor, in response to calls, proceeded to the front of the building and addressed an immense throng blocking up Broad street. He was introduced by John P. Verree, President of the League, and responded as follows: "I came here as a representative of Ohio to attend the Exhibition on what was called the Ohio Day. I rejoiced to see the hearty manner in which Philadelphia has endeavored to give *eclat* to the event. I shall go back to Ohio to say to my people that Philadelphia and Pennsylvania united in the generous work, and with a spirit and in a manner that does the heart of a Buckeye good."

The Governor then proceeded to the banqueting room, where an elegant collation was spread.

The International Convention of Merchants at the Pennsylvania State building on the Centennial grounds was rather a social than a strictly business-like event. The Philadelphia merchants left the Commercial Exchange at 9 o'clock A. M., proceeded to Front and Market streets, and took special cars to the Pennsylvania Centennial depot to meet the New York and other visitors. The entire party then marched to the building through gate A, where an address of welcome was delivered by Mr. Geo. W. Mears, of the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange. The party then proceeded to the Municipal building, where a cold lunch was served. After this the visitors and local merchants dispersed.

In addition to the Commercial Exchange, the Board of Brokers, Drug Exchange, Grocers' Exchange and Maritime Exchange of this city, the Commercial Exchange, the Cotton Exchange, the Produce Exchange and the Board of Brokers of New York City, and delegations from Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Toledo, Milwaukee and other cities were also in attendance.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Proclamation by the President—The 30th of November Set Apart as a Day of Prayer and Thanksgiving.

WASHINGTON, October 26, 1876.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

From year to year we have been accustomed to pause in our daily pursuits and set apart a time to offer our thanks to Almighty God for special blessings He has vouchsafed to us, with our prayers for a continuance thereof. We have at this time equal reason to be thankful for His continued protection and for the many material blessings which His bounty has bestowed. In addition to these favors accorded to us as individuals, we have especial occasion to express our hearty thanks to Almighty God that by His providence and guidance our Government, established a century ago, has been enabled to fulfill the purpose of its founders in offering an asylum to people of every race, securing civil and religious liberty to all within its borders, and meting out to every individual alike justice and equality before the law. It is, moreover, especially our duty to offer our humble prayers to the Father of all mercies for a continuance of His divine favor to us as a nation and as individuals.

By reason of all these conditions, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend to the people of the United States to devote the thirtieth day of November next to the expression of their thanks and prayers to Almighty God, and laying aside their daily avocation and all secular occupations, to assemble in their respective places of worship and observe such day as a day of thanksgiving and rest.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and first.

[L. S.] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Preparations for the Powder River Expedition—Spotted Tail Installed as Chief of the Sioux Nation.

CHEYENNE, WY., October 26.—The arrival of General Merritt's command at Red Cloud yesterday signalized the closing up of the Big Horn and Yellowstone campaign, which will be succeeded by the Powder River expedition, consisting of fifteen companies of infantry and eleven companies of cavalry, the latter principally of the Fourth regiment, with a few companies of the Second and Third, which have not been in the summer campaign. All are fresh troops, and will be commanded by General Crook in person. The Fifth Cavalry will have its winter headquarters at Fort Russell, General Merritt in command. The Third goes to Fort Laramie. Ten companies will remain at Red Cloud.

Spotted Tail was formally installed Chief of the Sioux Nation by virtue of the authority of the President, and was as such accepted by all the Indians at that agency. The capture made by General Merritt consisted of five hundred Indians, seven hundred ponies, and a large number of arms, the last two named to be disposed of at auction on the 2d of November at Fort Laramie. The moral effect of this decisive policy is wholesome, and peace promises to prevail at the agencies.

Gen. Terry Disarming the Savages.

ST. PAUL, October 26.—The *Pioneer Press* has a special from Bismarck, which says Gen. Terry was still at Standing Rock last night. He has succeeded in disarming and gathering in the ponies of all the Indians at the agency. It is believed the Indians have hid most of their arms, as they had a day's warning, and only about two hundred stand of arms have been found, including shot guns and revolvers. A large number of ponies will yet be brought in. About six hundred have already been surrendered. The Indians seem to take kindly to the removal as they come to understand it. They were at first disposed to resist. Gen. Terry told them that the property would be sold and the proceeds be invested in cattle, &c., for them. None but Gen. Terry and those connected with him have any idea as to where he will go next, whether to Cheyenne or to strike the hostiles.

CHICAGO MURDER TRIAL.

The Sullivan-Hanford Case—Reflections on Judge McAllister—Intimidation in the Jury Room.

CHICAGO, October 26.—The jury in the case of the people against Alexander Sullivan, on trial in the Criminal Court here for the murder of Francis Hanford, came into the court room this morning and again informed the court (Judge McAllister) that they were unable to agree, and asked to be discharged. With this request the court complied. It is understood that the jury stood eleven for acquittal and one for conviction on that charge. There is much discussion in the city about the alleged partisan course of Judge McAllister during the entire trial, and especially in his instructions to the jury. Prosecuting Attorney Reed has openly intimated in court his opinion of the rulings, and the feeling is so strong in town that several petitions are in circulation asking McAllister to resign. The petitions at the Board of Trade have been signed by a majority of the most prominent members, and embrace some fifteen hundred to two thousand names.

After argument by counsel for the defense and a protest by Mr. Reed, Judge McAllister this afternoon admitted Sullivan to bail in $8,000. The Court vigorously defended himself from the accusations of Mr. Reed, and affirmed his belief that the prisoner was rather to be pitied than hung, and that there was no murder in the case. Berry, the juryman who stood out for conviction, says he was assailed by the jurymen during their deliberation in the vilest manner, that threats were made against his life if he should persist, and he dared not sleep in the jury room. The excitement over the case is on the increase in the city.

Heavy Business Failure.

CHICAGO, October 26.—This morning Wm. B. Whitney filed a voluntary petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy. His liabilities are $425,000, distributed over the Northwest and in New York State. The heaviest creditor is E. G. Whitney, of Madison, Wis., who has a claim of $105,000. The Louisville City National Bank has a claim of $20,000, and the Northern Bank of Kentucky $10,000. Whitney's assets are bank and other stocks to the amount of $70,000; real estate, $105,000; railroad bonds, $50,000. Of this amount $125,000 has been realized under an assignment made in 1875 to Geo. W. King, B. F. Deming and John Clark, of Indiana, under the insolvent laws of that State.

Settling the Railroad War.

NEW YORK, October 26.—The railroad representatives recently in session in Detroit met here to-day in the office of the President of the Michigan Central. There were present John Newell, representing the Lake Shore; Sloan and Ledyard, President and General Manager of the Michigan Central; Broughton, representing the Great Western & Grand Trunk of Canada, and W. L. Scott, representing the Canada Southern. They unanimously agreed to advance eastward freight. The next step towards a settlement of the railroad war is a meeting of Eastern trunk lines, which has been called for to-morrow at the office of Wm. H. Vanderbilt.

Sports on the Turf.

BALTIMORE, October 26.—At Pimlico today the first race, one mile dash, was won by Inspiration. Time 1:48. Mile heats for 3 year. The first heat was won by Red Coat in 1:47¾, and the second by Ambush in 1:47¾. The contest was then left between Red Coat and Ambush, who ran a dead heat. Ambush won the fourth heat and race in 1:53. The free handicap, all ages, 1¾ miles, was won by Burgoo in 3:17¾. The steeple chase, about 2 1-2 miles, was won in 7:25.

WASHINGTON, October 26.—Free for all race, purse $2,000, summary—Lady Maud; 1, 1, 1; Adelaide, 3, 2, 2; Nettie, 2, 3, 3. Time 2:26, 2:32 1-2 and 2:25.

The International Convention of Merchants at the Pennsylvania State building on the Centennial grounds was rather a social than a strictly business-like event. The Philadelphia merchants left the Commercial Exchange at 9 o'clock A. M., proceeded to Front and Market streets, and took special cars to the Pennsylvania Centennial depot to meet the New York and other visitors. The entire party then marched to the building through gate A, where an address of welcome was delivered by Mr. Geo. W. Mears, of the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange. The party then proceeded to the Municipal building, where a cold lunch was served. After this the visitors and local merchants dispersed.

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SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN NEWS.

Fighting Around Alexinatz and Deligrad.

THE TURKS ADVANCING ON BELGRADE.

Thousands of Montenegrins Starving.

THE WAR.

The Armistice.

LONDON, October 26.—It is believed an understanding will be reached on the question of an armistice. Gen. Ignatieff, Russian Ambassador, will have another private audience with the Sultan on Saturday.

The Murder at Tiflis.

Advices from Tiflis say the Turkish Consul General and his wife, whose assassination was announced yesterday, were murdered by robbers. Russia is making every effort to discover the murderers.

Fighting Continues.

around Alexinatz and Deligrad. The Montenegrins have cut Mouktar Pasha's communication with Trebinje, and invested Nissica.

Great Distress

prevails in Montenegro, notwithstanding the military success, because of the necessity of maintaining a large number of refugees. It is reported there are eleven thousand houseless refugees dying of starvation in the mountains around Deligrad.

The Marquis of Hartington, the leader of the Liberals, has returned to London from Turkey. Yesterday he spoke at a private meeting of Liberals, and advocated the immediate convocation of Parliament. The Marquis indicated his intention to oppose the policy of the Government and support modified autonomy in the Christian provinces of Turkey.

Newspaper Controversy.

BERLIN, October 26.—A controversy has arisen between the German and Austrian newspapers in consequence of the latter's criticisms of Germany's attitude. The *National Zeitung* to-day, replying to an article in the *Pesther Lloyd*, says the attitude of the Hungarian press only tends to confirm Germany's cautious reserve and to justify its expediency.

Servians Want Reinforcements.

BELGRADE, October 26.—General Novoselieff has asked for reinforcements for the Servian army of the Ibar, and Colonel Becker has been ordered there with fresh troops. An official bulletin states that the Turks on Tuesday made a desperate attempt to break General Novoselieff's lines, but were repulsed with great slaughter.

The Russian Ambassador's Speech to the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 26. — The *Pharr du Bosphore* publishes the text of the speech delivered by Gen. Ignatieff, Russian Ambassador, on presenting his credentials to the Sultan. Gen. Ignatieff said the Czar understood the difficulties of the situation, and although he did not dissimulate his sympathy for Turkey's Slavonic subjects, he trusted the existing difficulties would be removed so that the Sultan might improve the condition of his subjects. The Sultan replied in a similarly conciliatory strain. He hoped the Czar would contribute towards facilitating reforms.

Alarming Reports Denied.

LONDON, October 26.—Correspondence of the *North-German Gazette* from St. Petersburg denies the more alarming reports, such as those of the concentration of large forces on the Turkish frontier and calling out of the reserves. The writer says the army is not yet on a war footing. Only preliminary measures are taken, that in case of need a considerable army could be in readiness without delay.

Failure of the Turkish Campaign.

LONDON, October 27.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Ragusa says the complete failure of Mouktar Pasha's recent attack on the southern frontier of Montenegro ends the campaign for this year. Moukhtar Pasha will shortly withdraw to Trebinje. The main around Trebinje is completely flooded, and Mouktar Pasha's troops greatly demoralized. All Catholic Albanians who joined the Turkish standard have returned home, and refuse to relinquish the arms supplied them by the Turks. The Asiatic volunteers have peremptorily demanded to be discharged.

The Roumanian Armament.

The *Post's* Berlin dispatch stated that Roumania has given assurance that her military preparations are not for no other purpose than for autumnal practice.

The six weeks' armistice, with a prospect of prolongation by subsequent arrangement, if necessary, is now reported to be secured.

Depression at Belgrade.

LONDON, October 27.—The *Times'* correspondent at Belgrade says: The depression here continues. I cannot help thinking we are at the beginning of the end. If the Russo-Servian army is left unassisted the Turks will probably reach Belgrade. They are advancing slowly and irresistibly. However, unless an armistice is concluded, Gen. Tchernayeff will certainly fight to the last. There is scarcely any reason to doubt that the Servian Government have lost all control over Tchernayeff. He is completely at variance with the Minister of War.

With regard to the rumors of a crisis, the correspondent says: Doubtless the Ministers would gladly resign if the Prince would accept their resignations and if they could get others to replace them. But these difficulties make a change of Ministry impossible. It is generally expected here that Servia will be created a kingdom. But this anticipation only increases the growing dread of Russian patronage among the better class of Servians. Only thirty Russians arrived yesterday.

Kaonik Evacuated by Servians.

The *Times'* correspondent with the Turkish army telegraphs from Nisch, October 25th, that the Servians on the 21st evacuated Kaonik, after partly destroying the place. The Turks now hold the town and have found valuable booty there.

The Capture of Djunis.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* confirms the capture of Djunis by the Turks. He gives a circumstantial narrative of the five days' struggle, from the 19th to the 23d inclusive, and says it was unquestionably the greatest success during the campaign. In consequence of their defeat the main portion of the Servian army has withdrawn to Deligrad.

Russia Trying Another Tack.

LONDON, October 27.—A dispatch to the *Times*, dated Berlin, the 26th, says there is reason to believe that Russia, being herself averse to war, is endeavoring to induce Greece and Roumania to take the field. They, however, hesitate.

AUSTRIA.

Precarious Positions.

BRUSSELS, October 26.—Advices received here from Vienna represent that the position of Count Andrassy, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the whole empire, and Herr Tisza, Hungarian Premier, are precarious. The students of the University of Pesth, who have been forbidden by the police to make the contemplated torchlight demonstration in honor of Parliament. The Marquis indicated his intention to oppose the policy of the Government and support modified autonomy in the Christian provinces of Turkey.

SPAIN.

The Recent Conspiracy.

MADRID, October 26.—All persons implicated in the recent conspiracy will be tried before the ordinary tribunals. Among the documents discovered by the Government are decrees signed by Ruiz Zorilla, conferring public appointments upon intended leaders of the insurrection, and bonds redeemable after the success of the movement. All military men arrested were on the half pay list.

CUBA.

Arrival of Spanish Troops.

HAVANA, October 26.—Another steamer from Spain arrived to-day with 1,000 troops.

PERSONAL.

***Mr. Bravity Taylor, father of F. H. Taylor, of the Oil City *Derrick*, is dead.

***Mrs. Jane Gray Swissbelm has returned from her sojourn of several months at Leipzig. Her daughter, Miss Zoe, remains at Leipzig to complete her musical studies.

***Governor Hayes, our next President, passed through Altoona Wednesday morning on his way to Philadelphia. He breakfasted at the Logan House, where a large crowd gathered as soon as his distinguished presence was known. He also passed through this city the same day on his route, but did not stop.

You Can Go

To the Centennial Exhibition and back by Braun's Excursions on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, for Seven Dollars, on Monday, October 30th, at 8:15 and 8:45 A. M. This is the last day that those who have not seen the Exhibition can go and get back for election day.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

Supreme Court.

(*Before Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Mercur, Gordon, Paxson and Woodward.*)

Cooper & Co. vs. Rist. Error to the Common Pleas of Cambria county. Argued by Reade for plaintiff in error and Johnston contra.

Bair's appeal certiorari to the Orphans Court of Westmoreland. Argued by Wentling for appellants and Latta contra.

Findley et al. vs. Stiver et al. administrators. Error to the Common Pleas of Somerset. Argued by Roddy for plaintiffs in error and Coffroth contra.

Kregan vs. Commonwealth. Error to the Common Pleas of Somerset. Argued by Baer for plaintiff in error, and Colborn contra.

Philson & Co. vs. Horner et al. Error to the Common Pleas of Somerset. Argued by Baer for plaintiff in error, and Kountz contra.

Heslop vs. Heslop. Error to the Common Pleas of Cambria county. Argued by Blair for plaintiff in error, and Johnston contra.

U. S. District Court.

(*Before Judge Ketcham.*)

The case of the United States vs. John Scott, previously reported, was concluded, the jury returning a verdict of not guilty.

United States vs. Samuel Depew, indicted for forging a pension agent's check. On trial.

BANKRUPTCY CASES.

A M'Kinley, bankrupt, Erie county. Order made allowing Ezra Cooper, a creditor, to enforce certain liens in the State courts.

E. Groff, Kinkle & Co., bankrupts, Westmoreland county. Assignee's report of sale of certain real estate. Presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(*Before Judges Sterrett and Collier.*)

Conrad Dietrich, for use of Jos. Harrison, vs. John A. Kohrssen and Caroline Kohrssen. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,973.

Henry Romberg, vs. Frank Falter; action on a judgment note. Verdict for plaintiff for costs.

James E. Dickey vs. James Skelding; *sci. fa.* on a mechanic's lien.

James Pope, administrator *cum testamento annexo* of the estate of Eliza E. Meanor vs. Josiah W. Gray and Conrad Beringer. On trial.

M. R. Killigan was appointed Election Inspector of the Second district of the Fourteenth ward.

Chas Steubner was appointed Inspector of Elections of the Third district of the Seventh ward, Allegheny.

Andrew Monahan was appointed Election Inspector of the Fifth district of the Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.

Fanider and others vs. D. L. Smith (2 cases); action for damages for alleged improper conduct as an Alderman, by which plaintiffs were injured. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(*Before Judge Kirkpatrick.*)

D. W. C. Carroll & Co. vs. James S. Adams. Reported yesterday. Verdict for plaintiffs for $635.

Mary Riley vs. John Herron; action to recover damages on account of an overflow of water. Judgment of non suit.

George G. Jeremy and Kate Jeremy, his wife, vs. Wm. Mooney and E. J. Mooney; action to recover money alleged to be due. Judgment of non suit.

The hearing in the *habeas corpus* case of Charles Gross vs. Isabella Garr which was to take place to-day was postponed until next Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock A. M.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Ewing.*)

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Dennis Connor and Cyrus Coulter, indicted jointly for larceny, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty as to Connor and guilty as to Coulter.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Lentz, indicted for keeping a ferocious dog, on oath of Patrick Bradley. The defendant keeps a milk depot in East Liberty, and it is alleged keeps a vicious dog on his premises which bit the prosecutor's daughter. Verdict of guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Edward McIlwain, indicted for forcible entry and detainer, on oath of Fanny L. Yeager. Jury out.

Commonwealth vs. James Sweeny, indicted on oath of Mr. Fontiach for keeping a disorderly house. The defendant is the landlord of a boat moored in the Monongahela river near the foot of Twenty-fifth street, South Side, which, it is alleged, is a nuisance to the neighborhood. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Wilhelm Bender,	D. P. Hatch (2),
Thomas Spencer,	Robert Hardy,
J. O'Rourke et al.,	Wm. McClanahan,
J. F. Gallupe,	Wm. Richardson,
John Schulze, Jr.,	Bridget Devlin,
Samuel Wrightet al.	John Hoyt,
John Lewis,	Thomas Miller.
Alex. Killen, et al.,	Andrew Lander (2),
Catharine Mellon,	E. Egan,
James Kelly,	Mathias Shively,
E. G. Herberg,	Thomas Murphy,
Dennis McGuire,	Annie Powers,
James McWilliams,	L. Munham.

Court Brevities.

THERE will be no jury trials in Common Pleas No. 2 until the second Monday in November.

"TORPEDO" ROBERTS has entered about thirty new suits against persons in the oil regions for infringements of his patents.

MR. HAMILTON, on behalf of Mayor McCarthy, moved to have the Magee-McCarthy case removed from the Short list and placed on the regular list, and that the writ issued in the case be quashed. He gave as his reasons the following: First, that no final judgment had been given in the Court below; second, that Mr. Magee had no authority to sue out the writ of error, and third, that he had no right to take out the writ of error to the lower Court even if judgment had been given. The motion was allowed to be filed, and will come up for argument at an early day.

ALLEGHENY STREETS.

Sundry Matters of Interest—The Butcher's Run District People Negatived in Their Desire.

A regular meeting of the Allegheny Street Committee was held last evening, Mr. N. H. Voughtly presiding. An ordinance was ordered for the grading and paving of California avenue as petitioned for. Street Commissioner Nesmith was directed to change the location of the gutter at the corner of Madison avenue and O'Hara street. The ordinance for a lateral sewer on Lindsey alley, for the grading of Grant street, and for the extension of time for the payment of the assessments on McClure avenue were all ordered to be reported to Councils at the next meeting.

Chairman Voughtly read a lengthy petition from the residents of Butcher's Run "flooded district," asking that some action be taken toward protecting that district from the danger of another flood. A resolution accompanied the petition directing the City Engineer to report two plans for the improvement of that district, one to provide for filling up the district, and the other for opening a street along the line of the run; also to report the estimated cost of each of the plans. On motion of Mr. Bedell the resolution was negatively recommended to Councils.

The contract for the construction of a main sewer on Federal street, from Montgomery avenue to South Diamond street, was awarded to Adam Fhey, for the sum of $3,804.00. The remonstrance and petition in relation to the grading and paving of Lowry street were laid over to ascertain which one represents the largest number of land fronting on the street. The City Engineer was directed to report a plan for a new sewer to relieve those property owners in the First ward whose property is drained into the old Penitentiary sewer, with the probable cost of the same. Street Commissioner Nesmith was authorized to expend $25 in repairing Straub's Lane.

INCINERATION.

Dr. Le Moyne Experimenting on Cremation.

A couple of sheep were reduced to ashes in the retort of Dr. Le Moyne's cremation furnace at little Washington, Tuesday afternoon with very satisfactory results. The *Evening Reporter* thus describes the process of incineration.

"The sheep were ordinary animals and had undergone no preparation except that of being killed. Joseph Ross had made a box or coffin five feet long, fourteen inches wide and fourteen inches deep, of common pine boards. In this the sheep were placed, faces up, and the lid nailed down. The retort is so constructed that a peephole remains open through which the process of burning can be watched. In about thirty minutes the box crumbled and had been reduced to ashes. Everything relating to the experiment was watched with great interest. At a little distance away the smoke descended to the earth and people were stationed at this point to ascertain if any scent or smell of burning flesh escaped into the air, but nothing of the kind was detected. That far, at least, the furnace had filled its expectations."

The Doctor personally supervised the experiment and expressed his gratification at the successful result. It is proposed next to subject a human body to the process of cremation. Who offers? Don't all speak at once.

BREVITIES.

····There are rumors of the failure of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company.

····The New York *Clipper* says positively that the Scharff-Morris race was a fair one.

····John Blood, who was recently shot in Lawrenceville, is out of danger and attending to business.

····A vote taken yesterday on the Centennial train on the Fort Wayne railroad resulted thus: Hayes 201, Tilden 122.

····Ann Wrigly and Dora and Mary Farral were each sent thirty days to the Work House yesterday by Mayor Phillips, of Allegheny.

····Mary Brown, colored, yesterday sued her husband, Israel, before Alderman Krehan, of the South Side, for refusing to support her.

····A pauper in the Fayette County Poor House is said to have recently fallen heir to a fortune of $10,000 by the death of a relative in London.

····C. Wilbert was yesterday sued before Alderman Krehan, of the South Side, by Wm. Eisenhart, of the Thirty-second ward, for aggravated assault and battery.

····A young man of eighteen lives in Shenango township, Lawrence county, who measures six feet six inches. If this aspiring youth keeps on he will get up in the world in time.

····The body of the man found at Oak Hall has been identified as that of Lucian Oberhold. The co

DAILY GAZETTE

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
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JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 47f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109¾.

THE war still progresses in Servia, and the Turks are gaining decided and substantial victories. This may yet suddenly solve the problem of peace, by the submission of Servia.

GENERAL BUTLER'S letter to HOAR is being widely circulated in slip form. He makes a fierce assault on the Judge, and the letter is certainly spicy. But the trouble is, the fight ought not to have taken place at all. This is the reality, and if a Republican is not lost in the Seventh Massachusetts District, it will be more of good fortune than else.

THE *Post* still insinuates that our business men can be bought by Southern patronage, and that those who do not vote the Democratic ticket will be made to suffer. We submit to the manhood of even Democratic business men whether they are willing to be held up as being governed in their votes by the patronage of the South? This is the palpable influence from the statement of their organ.

MISSISSIPPI, now that it has become Democratic, is true to itself. The mere suspicion that the colored people might do a little political thinking for themselves was enough to let loose the dogs of war, and so a number of colored people have been slain for the crime of holding a public meeting. The quietude of absolute subjection or death is what the Democracy demand.

THE report of the discovery of a new and direct route to China, by way of the Arctic Sea, and a river, opening out of it, and passing through Liberia into China, will need confirmation before it is fully believed. The idea that this river contains warmer water than the Ocean would establish a new and novel theory of the Gulf stream. We cannot believe any part of it, until fully explained and confirmed.

THE letter of Mr. TILDEN, relative to the Southern claims, is about equivalent to Mr. COCHRANE'S declaring he will not vote for those claims. Both admit the reality of those claims, and if any person imagines that out of respect to either Mr. TILDEN or Mr. COCHRANE, those claims will be abandoned, it will be a great mistake. The claims will be pressed, if the Democracy is in power,—this may be depended on.

AS THE *Post* specifically declines to answer our question as to whether Mr. HOPKINS voted to repeal the law providing for Supervisors of Elections, we will definitely state that he did,—his vote being so recorded. The attempt to repeal that law was openly and certainly in the interest of a fraudulent election in the city of New York. The repeal clause was put in the Sundry Civil Appropciation bill, and for over two months the Democrats refused to pass that bill, unless it was made to carry the repeal of the Supervisor's clause. The attempt at repeal was in the interest of fraud,—yet Mr. HOPKINS' friends affirm that he will stand up against his party when it is in the wrong. What he has done proves what he will do.

THE *Post* publishes, from the Baltimore *Gazette*, some material which does injustice to a worthy class of our fellow citizens, the Jews. It states that they will vote the Democratic ticket, in this city, to the number of about 1,000. We have been called on by several gentlemen of that faith, to state that no only is the statement untrue, but the Jews have never been in affiliation with the Democratic party, since it affiliated with, and sustained the Catholics in the MORTARY kidnapping case. At that time appeals were made to BUCHANAN, President and his Democratic Secretary of State, to interfere, and the petitions circulated, were refused Democratic signatures, and the administration refused to interfere. Since then the Jews have taken no part with the Democracy, and will have nothing to do with them now.

IN the discussion of politics, this year, we have carefully avoided disrespectful reference to the Democratic candidates for Congress, both on the score of policy and propriety. We regret to hear, however, that Mr. COCHRANE is appealing to the Republicans to vote for him, using as arguments statements and expressions highly disrespectful to Colonel BAYNE. We have two or three specific instances in which this is stated to have been done. Of course, Mr. COCHRANE is well aware that this is highly improper, not to say ungentlemanly, and is entirely inexcusable, unless a party is assailed in that way. He cannot plead that he has been so assailed, as Colonel BAYNE is a gentleman, and has not resorted to personal villification in conducting his canvass. We trust that a simple allusion to the matter will correct it, as Mr. COCHRAN must know, by this time, that it gains him no votes.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

GENTLEMEN:—In this morning's issue of your paper you ask me to do you the kindness to state if I said about the time of the Cincinnati Convention "that Mr. Tilden was a thief and that I would not vote for him or stay in the party that nominated him."?

I have to say in answer to your interrogation I did not so state, at the time of the Cincinnati Convention or any other time, and that I propose to vote for Mr. Tilden, an honest man, and the representative of the party of reform, and that I propose to stay in the party that nominated him until it becomes one-tenth as corrupt as the party that nominated and supports Mr. Hayes, and then I shall leave it.

J. K. P. DUFF,
Chairman Dem. Co. Com.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 26.

We say that Mr. DUFF did make use of the words quoted as near as can be remembered, and we are prepared to give the name of the gentleman he used them to. When reminded of this fact within a fortnight ago he, in a jocular way, said he supposed he must take them back and vote for Tilden.

SOUTHERN TERRORISM.

The letter of Governor CHAMBERLAIN, of South Carolina, to the New York *Tribune*, affords the most convincing evidence of the actual condition of affairs in South Carolina yet given. It is a calm statement of painful facts, and these are that the followers of WADE HAMPTON, Democrats, deliberately entered upon a system of terrorism and murder, simply for the political results to be attained. There is no excuse or reason for their course, but their desire to wrest the State from Republican control. And for this purpose they deliberately organized rifle companies, and made war on the blacks, attacking their villages and shooting such as they found alone in their path. It is quite impossible for us at the North to realize the terribleness of such proceedings. A general condition of lawlessness, terrorism, and murder is so foreign to our Northern experience; and the idea that men claiming to be reputable citizens can organize for the perpetration of indiscriminate murder is so strange that we find it impossible to realize that such things can be. Yet there is no disputing facts, so clearly and consecutively stated, sustained by explicit and sworn statements, and supported by the testimony of army officers. The general conclusion is irresistible,—that the Democratic party in Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina has deliberately resorted to murder, as a means of securing political power. That the Democratic party of the North sustains its partisans at the South, is too clear for doubt. This is the issue now before us. Are we willing to have our allies murdered in large numbers because of their political opinions?

It will be noticed that all the kindness and forbearance exercised toward rebels has gone for naught. Their spirit is identical with that which led to the rebellion. Terrorism, brutality and murder naturally opened the way for treason, and the attempt to overthrow the Government. The war that followed cost hundreds of thousands of lives, and thousands of millions of treasure. Yet when the war was done, and the South, prostrate before the military power of the North, sued for peace, with nothing it could claim in its own right, generous terms were accorded. No lives were vengefully taken. Even JEFF DAVIS now lives, and is free to go and come. As against all this, we have, not gratitude from rebels and Democrats, but a rancorous, revengeful feeling. This at the South, breaks out in murders for political power. The North must rise, as one man against it. We cannot submit to such outrages. To do so, is to allow beaten rebels to resume their warfare, and seize power by violence. This it would be shameful to do. The only way in our power to rebuke this spirit of violence and bloodshed is to vote against every Democrat, no matter what office he may aspire to. To sustain Democrats now is to support the spirit of violence and murder, so rampant at the South. It must be quelled, or we will again have civil war. This is the issue, as events have made it.

THE ACADEMY MEETING.

Despite the gloomy character of the weather last evening—the cold and penetrating weather—the Academy of Music was filled to its utmost, and a meeting of great interest and influence was held. The meeting represented the combined interests of our county—manufacturers, merchants, business men and the working classes, all evidently having a deep and abiding interest in the oncoming election. Such meetings are valuable for the opportunity they afford for short, terse, and business-like expressions on the bearing of politics on our material welfare; and it is in this light that the meeting of last evening was valuable. Private expression of views and fears are of comparatively small value, and do not wield the influence that attends a public expression of the same views. The meeting last night showed that our business men are wide awake, and realize the danger that will menace their interests, should the Democracy accede to power.

The resolutions are definite and pointed, and touch only on the business bearing of the political questions of the day. They show how intimately our prosperity may depend on the politics of the country. The accession of the Democracy to power, it is now realized, will be followed by a fearful scramble for spoils. In their greed, the Southern people seek to be paid for their own crimes and follies. That they mean this is shown in an unanswerable manner by the fact that they have bills for this purpose pending in Congress. They are not so insane as to have put forward those bills unless they meant business. They knew they must meet the criticisms of a Presidential canvass, and yet they persisted. This was because a strong Southern sentiment pressed them on; and this sentiment will urge and *carry* the passage of those measures if they have the power to do it. The increase of debt thus created, as the resolutions state, will swamp the credit of the country.

The spirit of the meeting was all that could be asked. It was not of the jubilant order, as those present felt the presence of a serious crisis; but all were intensely in earnest, and speakers and auditors felt the importance of the occasion. Such meetings, that partake of the character of deliberative assemblies, are more fraught with influence than any others that can be held. It is not merely an occasion when a speaker entertains an audience, but the audience itself is full of the deliberative spirit of the hour. We venture that from the meeting of last night, with its unanimity of sentiment, and concurrence of purpose, will go forth more of power than from any other meeting held in this city this year. Such is the general situation, and result. But the spirit of the meeting, allow us to urge, must be maintained during the remainder of the canvass. It is now time to work. All have deliberated and resolved; and the issue is plainly before us. Now let every man exert his personal influence, in order that every other man may vote aright.

THE CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

We have dwelt on the urgency of electing a Republican majority to Congress this year, of redeeming every Republican district which, in 1874, went Democratic. We are urged to this by considerations which cannot be put aside. We have evidence that a spirit of violence and murder prevails at the South, such as has had no parallel in the past. Evidence—clear, direct and unimpeachable—shows that all this violence and murder is inspired by the hope that it will result in restoring the Democracy to power. In such an event, the South fully expects to control the Government. We have already demonstrated that such will be the case. The evidence consists in these facts: 1. The strength of the Democratic party is at the South. 2. TILDEN has already shown that he is weaker than his party, and devoid of moral principle. 3. The majority of the Democratic strength in the House at Washington will be from the South. Through the caucus it can control the Northern Democrats. 4. The Democratic party at the North, as represented in the House during the last session of Congress, was entirely in accord with or subservient to the South. This is proven by the surreptitious attempts to respond to Southern demands by resolutions. 5. The South demands the payment of rebel losses, and the policy of the House, last winter, favored the payment of those claims. The conclusion is irresistible from these facts, that the South will control the Democratic party, if in power, either in Congress or the nation. And the general policy of the South is to recover, under the forms of law, what it lost by rebellion. In this enterprise the Democratic party of the North gladly aids it. We, therefore, have upon us the necessity, if we would avoid so great an evil, to not only defeat TILDEN, but every Democratic candidate for Congress.

We have already urged every Republican to stand by Messrs. ERRETT and BAYNE. We are satisfied of their election; but we must make assurance doubly sure. To our friends in the country parts of the two districts referred to we appeal to make every arrangement, not only to get out a full vote, but to see that every Republican vote is polled for our candidates, Messrs. ERRETT and BAYNE. In the Twenty-fourth District, Captain SHALLENBERGER, while recently nominated, is making a good and active canvass. The District is so strongly Republican that no doubts are entertained as to his success. We can assure those who do not know him that he is in every way worthy of their confidence—is intelligent, alert, gentlemanly, and able; and without disparaging former Congressmen from the District, can say, from personal knowledge, that he will make one of the best representatives the District ever had. We look to Washington, Lawrence and Beaver to roll him up a noble majority. In the Twenty-sixth District our old friend, JOHN M. THOMPSON, is a candidate. He is so well known and popular in his District that we do not doubt the result. Yet at a time when the Democracy are making such strenuous efforts we do not deem it out of place to urge that no weak places be left in our lines. It would be a shame not to give Mr. THOMPSON a noble majority. This, however, we are convinced he will have. In the Twenty-fifth District, HARRY WHITE is face to face with his old opponent, Mr. JENKS, who defeated him two years ago. Then the Republicans in that District had feuds which have since been healed. It was, too, the "off year," and the time of the deluge, and all went wrong with us. Now, all those differences are healed, and the District is united. But as a precaution against the repetition of the defeat of two years ago, we urge every Republican to drop personal considerations, if they have any, and to devote every effort to the success of the ticket. If this is done, no doubts of success exist, in that District. In the Twenty-seventh District, embracing Erie, Warren and Venango, LEWIS H. WATSON is our candidate, and we regard his election sure. The people of the oil regions and the Northwest are too thoroughly alive to the importance of the contest to elect a Democrat. The Twentieth District is partially west and partially east of the Alleghenies, and we do not include it in our comments. The Twenty-first is a strong Democratic District, and at last accounts our people had not made a nomination. We think this a mistake, assignable to the conferee system, and is a misfortune, as our prospects are exceedingly improved in that District, and we could greatly reduce the Democratic vote.

In this view of the case, which we regard as reliable, we will gain four Congressmen in Western Pennsylvania,—ERRETT, BAYNE, WHITE and WATSON. This will restore the old time strength of the party in Western Pennsylvania, and if the eastern portion of the State does as well as we, the Keystone State will have done her duty to the Republican party. This, we are confident, will prove the case.

POLITICAL NOTES.

IF the Republican cause is not gaining strength each day, appearances are deceptive.

THE magnificent proportions of Democratic impudence are strikingly illustrated when the leaders put down as doubtful such States as Michigan, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Illinois, and Pennsylvania.

THE Catholic journals of Ohio are instructing the members of their churches to vote for Tilden and Hendricks. So it seems that in addition to a solid South there is to be a "solid Romish Church" on the side of "reform." There are votes for Hayes in that cry.

IN Carolina's first attempt at rebellion, Andrew Jackson was President, and it was speedily put down. In her second attempt at rebellion, James Buchanan was President, and it gained such headway that it was with difficulty put down. In her third attempt at rebellion, Ulysses S. Grant is President, and it is about as good as put down already.

THE Democratic programme for carrying New York is the same now that it was in 1868, when Samuel J. Tilden issued his famous circular asking that advance information of the result outside the city be sent in "during the half-hour's lull" preceding the transmission of the Associated-Press reports. The very men who stole the vote of the State then are preparing now to repeat the performance.

THE Cincinnati Republicans are taking steps to check the progress of Democratic "reform" in Hamilton county in November. They are taking copies of the pollbooks used at the state election and checking off the names of the voters since found not so insane as to have put forward those bills unless they meant business. They knew they must meet the criticisms of a Presidential canvass, and yet they persisted. This was because a strong Southern sentiment pressed them on; and this sentiment will urge and *carry* the passage of those measures if they have the power to do it. The increase of debt thus created, as the resolutions state, will swamp the credit of the country.

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ACTORS' PORTRAITS.

Some Curious Facts About the Sale of Photographs.

The sale of photographs depends mainly on the beauty of the subjects. Portraits of authors, rifle teams, rowing crews and men otherwise famous sell numerously; but the bulk of the trade is in the faces of beautiful women. The general adoration of such handsome actors as Rignold, Booth, Montague, Thorne and others, attributed to school girls, is not evinced in the purchase of their pictures to any astonishing extent. The purchasers are mostly women and girls, it is true, but in the main they buy the faces of their own sex. A dealer of whom the writer inquired said that more pictures of Maud Granger, formerly of the Union Square Theatre, now in Philadelphia, had been sold than of anybody else. Her features stand the test of any position, and, in thirteen different attitudes, she is in the stocks of all dealers. Adelaide Neilson is a close rival, selling rapidly in a greater variety of poses and costumes. Her prominence in her profession plainly does not cause the demand, for Charlotte Cushman is seldom called for, while Emily Rigl of the Fifth Avenue is displayed in long rows of cards, each different from each other, and all in brisk demand. Miss Rigl is highly esteemed by the dealers, who rate her third in selling quality. Other leading favorites judged by this test, are Fannie Davenport, who is in demand in Lady Teazle's costume; Eliza Weathersby, now at Niblo's; Lydia Thompson, the introducer of modern burlesque to this city, and Pauline Markham of her company; Alice Dunning Lingard, the wife of the concert hall singer; Mrs. Scott Siddons, whose dainty features have for years held their places in the window displays; Ada Wray, who used to play a banjo in variety shows, and afterward married John Wild, the negro minstrel; Jeffreys Lewis, of the Fifth Avenue; Bartoletti, the dancer at Booth's, and the impish Lotta. About two hundred women are comprised in the largest assortments, but nearly half of them are foreign actresses, singers and dancers. The wife of the Marquis of Bute lies alongside an equally handsome ballot girl in one of the stores visited by the writer.

The effect of an actress' success in a play, however, starts a demand for her likeness, if in addition she be good-looking. During the original run of "The Two Orphans" thousands of photographs of Kate Claxton and Kitty Blanchard were sold; and the same was true of the opera bouffe singers of ten years ago, and of the beauties of the "Black Crook" and subsequent spectacles. Clara Morris, whenever she appears in a new piece, is in moderate demand; the Vokes sisters, although popular, are not handsome enough to sell well; the late Kate Newton, wife of Charley Backus, had a run in picture stores at the time of her acting in "Formosa" at Niblo's; Minnie Conway's experience was similar while she was at the Academy of Music in "Across the Continent," about the period of her marriage to Levy, the cornet player; Alice Harrison's face was in the windows before her sojourn in California, as was that of Nina Varian, the daughter of Mrs. Varian-Hoffman, at the commencement of her brief career on the stage.

Husbands often object to having their wives' faces exposed for sale. No picture of Agnes Ethel can be bought since her marriage to Mr. Tracy, or of Lulu Prior since her marriage to Mr. DeNyse, or of the three Kiralfy sisters since their retirement to wedded life. Inquiries will be made in vain for the portraits of stage beauties of years ago, such as Madaline Henriques; Mrs. Hoey and the women of their day. Adah Isaacs is kept in stock, but the picture is from an old negative that lacks the finish of present work. An equally old fashioned picture is the only one that can be had of Rose Eytinge. In the midst of her success in "Led Astray" she gave sittings to a leading photographer, and six different negatives were made. A large quantity of pictures were prepared for the market; but their sale was absolutely forbidden by her husband, Geo. H. Butler, and, consequently, they were destroyed. In several instances a like destruction has been ordered by an actress who did not like something about the picture. Clara Morris forbade the sale of one kind of her portraits, and Alice Lingard made a similar order because a sleeve of her dress did not hang gracefully. The photographers respect these whims, because they pay these ladies nothing, the advertising involved in the sale of the photographs being considered a fair recompense. A few stars employ boys to sell their pictures among their audiences, and of course make a profit thereby; but the custom is not permitted in this city, except at the Academy of Music, where "Photographs, books of the opera," are familiar sounds.

UNFORTUNATE BOGGS.

His Adventures as Torch-Bearer in a Political Procession.

"Husband at home?" queried a neighbor, looking in on Mrs. Boggs the other evening.

"Husband at home?" repeated Mrs. Boggs, dejectedly, "husband's never at home evenings now any more. He is off trudgin' up and down the streets with a torchlight procession. Ever since he jined a Hayes Club in his ward he has neglected all business 'cept luggin' a nasty coal oil lamp around on the end of a pole nights, and I tell you I'm mighty sick of it."

"But he isn't out every night, is he?"

"It's pretty much every night now. When they ain't receivin' distinguished men at the hotels, or serenadin' candidates at their homes—Boggs says the candidates git up the serenade themselves and pay all the expenses—or attending out-door meetin's, they are visitin' some club in another ward.

"Don't he get something for all this work?"

"Git something! well I should say he did. He gits a cold in the head, and he gits coal oil spilt over his clothes, gits muddy clear up to his suspender buttons, and he gits drunk pretty often. He got a brick aside his head the other night, and it swelled up as big as a watermelon."

"The brick?"

"No, his head. He comes home every night as hoarse from hollerin' that he can hardly tell the truth about where he has been or who he is going to vote for. Oh, I shall be glad when the election is over."

"What excuse does he make for turning out so often?"

"He says the country has got to be saved and it is his duty as an American citizen to help save it. I tell him it is his duty to save his boots and clothes, for he is ruining all the wearin' apparel he has got. Wimmen don't know nothin' about politics, he says, as he buttons on his cape, and shoulderin' his torch, he starts to jine the club singin'—

"Tramp, tramp the boys are marchin.'

That's just the way they look to me, a lot of illuminated tramps. The other night he was late gittin' ready, and his club came along, as he supposed, while he was lightin' up a transparency he was goin' to carry on which was printed—

"DOWN WITH TILDEN!"

"Well, it wasn't his club. It was a Democratic club, goin' for 'reform' (every man of 'em looked as though he needed it); and when Boggs, not noticing his mistake, jumped in among 'em, hurrain' for Hayes and a solid North, the effect was tremenjus. When they got through trampin' on him we had to use a street sweepin' machine to get him all together again. We brought him in and put him to bed, and after lyin' insensible for a week, he opened his eyes and inquired if anybody was hurt when they blew up Hell Gate!"

"That ought to have cured him," responded the neighbor.

"I know it ought, but it didn't. The first night he was out he marched in three different and distinct processions. Seemed like he meant to make up for lost time. One night he felt perfec'ly mis'ble, because there wasn't goin' to be any procession, that he knew of. He moped about awhile and then he put on his cape, lit his torch and went trampin' through the parlors, smokin' up the ceilin's and droppin' oil on the carpet. I believe he would have set the house afire if he hadn't heard the sound of drums. He ran to the door and there was a colored club marchin' by. What do you think that infuriated man did? Why he ran back into the house, blacked his face with burnt cork, and j'ined the black brigade!"

"I am afraid your statements are a little colored; but go on."

"Fact, every word of it. The brigade was mobbed in passin' through a Democratic ward. Boggs was knocked senseless with a chunk of Nicholson pavement, but the brigade didn't forsake him. They carried him to their headquarters, but when they tried to wash the blood off his face, and discovered a white man lurkin' there, they would have hung him up to a lamp post for a Tilden spy if the police hadn't interfered."

"He will get through with this when the election is over, Mrs. Boggs."

"Lord knows, I hope so. He has invested a good deal of money in torches and uniforms and I don't see how he is going to get it back again. Whenever he sees an advertisement of a new kind of torch he goes right off and buys it. To look in the woodshed where he keeps 'em you would think he had a torchlight procession to board. He has more capes than you can find on the map of the Atlantic coast. Talk about economy! This procession business has knocked all thoughts of economy out of the Boggs family for three years."

A LONG LEASE OF LIFE.

Death at the Age of 125 of a Negro who Campaigned with Francis Marion in the Carolinas—Brief Sketch of His Life.

The Memphis *Avalanche* says that Jacob Pulliam, a colored man, died a few days ago near Rossville, Tenn., at the advanced age of 125 years, and gives the following sketch of his life: "Uncle Jake" claimed to be 156 years old, and was, probably, judging from his age at the time various scenes were enacted, not less than 125 years old. His earliest memories take him back to a confused mingling of a savage crowd—a sea voyage, and the crowding of new sensations of a strange people and a strange land. From all of which Uncle Jake thought it is evident that he was brought to this country when he was about ten years old. He never knew a mother or a father. His first home was among the rice fields of the Carolinas, where he was for several years (he don't know how many) employed "'round de house." When about seventeen years old he was sold to the DuPont family of Huguenot extraction, and was the body servant of the "young mass'r," Henry DuPont. When the war for freedom began in 1775 his young master enlisted as an Ensign under Moultrie in the Continental army, and he accompanied him. The old man says he was then "jes about grone and didn't hab no hair on my chin." He remembers clearly the first engagement with the Red Coats; it was when Colonel Moultrie sent his young master with their Captain, Marion, to take Fort Johnson. When the fort was taken he himself rammed the ball in one of the cannon that was turned against the British fleet.

At the assault on Savannah by the combined forces of the French and Americans his young master fell by the side of the gallant Pole, Count Pulaski. The old man's voice would grow husky as he spoke of the burial by torchlight on the margin of the marsh, and how Capt. Marion kindly patted his shoulder as he lay sobbing on the ground, and said "Never mind Jake. He fell like a brave man, and you can tell his father so."

After that he attached himself to Marion, and was, after the return of the command to Carolina, presented to Marion by his old master for his use until the close of the war. Uncle Jake could tell many incidents of the siege of Charleston; how Marion's leg was broken there, and how he helped to bandage up the shattered limb. He was with the "Swamp Fox" in all his battles and ambushes with Tarleton and his tories, being once captured by that bold rider, but afterward escaping, carrying off Tarleton's own pack mule with his private baggage. He followed Marion through the swamps of the Pedee and Santee rivers, and was present when three "Britishers" were swung up to one limb by way of retaliation for the hanging of three of Marion's men. He describes Marion as a small man whom he feared, and yet loved devotedly. His strangest act in the narrative Uncle Jake gives of an incident which is familiar to every schoolboy. It is that of the visit of the English officer to Marion at Snow Island, and how Marion gave him a dinner of potatoes. Uncle Jake affirms that his hands put "dem taters in de ashes, and put dem on de log between de General and de officer." After the war Jake returned to the old homestead. The "ole mass'r" had gone down in sorrow to the grave, to be followed soon by "ole missis." The plantation was sold and the slaves scattered among various owners. Jake fell to the lot of a cousin of the Du Pont's, who lived in the rice country of South Carolina. Here his children and grandchildren grew around him. At the age of sixty he went to Savannah, where he saw General Lafayette. Subsequent to 1825 he moved to Mississippi, where he lived for a few years, and then he went to Tennessee, where he lived until his death.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward, Pittsburgh.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.

ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.

ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.

ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, JR., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.

ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.

CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

RALLY, BOYS, RALLY.

Nasby's Last Appeal to the Democracy Before the Election.

Nasby makes a last appeal to his party before the November election and implores the voters to rally. He says: Only a few days and I shel know whether I am to glide gently into the post offis at the Corners, and hev the wherewith to pay Bascom reglerly for likker, or whether I am to go on in a desultory way, and depend on the chances uv infrekent and desultry drinks from sich strangers ez may happen to come hither and be good natured enuff to pay for me.

Only a few days, and the noble Democrisy of Noo York will know whether they are agoin to hev the Treasury uv the Yoonited States to plunder, in addishen to the city and State!

Only a few days, and John Morrisey and John Kelley will know whether they are to control the Dimocratic party, and through it the Government, or whether the one will hev to content himself with runnin Tammany, and the other his faro banks.

Only a few days, and the hundreds uv thousands uv Dimocrats wich hev bin on short grass, and thin pasterage, sense Bookannon went out uv offis, will know whether they are a goin to revel in the spoils of postoffices and custom houses, or whether they are to corntinyoo in the cold. We must carry this electshun. Ther ain't any ifs nor ands about it—WE MUST. Bookannon wuz the last Dimecratic President, that is in the North, and when he went out, every Dimecrat in the country retired to private life, so far ez the Federal offices wuz concerned. Troo, we hed a Dimecratic administration in the South, doorin the yeers from 1861 to 1865, the offises uv wich wuz filled by Dimecrats, but ez they wuz paid off in Confederate, it didn't do em much good. They hed the honor, but wat is honor? Will honor buy sox? Will it pay Bascom? In view uv our wants and necessities I implore you fellow Democrats to rally. Rally agin hard money in the West. Rally agin soft money in the East. Rally agin destroyin Radikals who hev bin in power till they are ez fat ez we are lean? Rally agin the military power wich prevents us from killin niggers just ez we please. Rally agin the continuashen uv nigger soopremacy in the South. Rally agin nigger suffrage in the North. Rally agin the niggers in a mass in the South. Rally agin the individgle niggers in the North. Rally agin the military idee uv niggers in localities where ther ain't none. Rally agin nigger men wich may be fathers uv more niggers. Rally agin nigger wimmin wich may be mothers uv more niggers. Rally agin nigger children wich will make us shudder when they grow up. Rally agin nigger in the concrete. Rally agin nigger in the abstract. Rally for victory and post-offises.

One more push and victory is ours.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Reformer.

P. S.—I forgot to say that we might ez well rally for reform.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. N. Frank, John S. Dilworth, F. Ikins, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. HAILEY.

MY WIFE

Imistson using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRED. ALTVATER
CONTRACTOR,
Office and Stone Yard,
Juniata, Near Sedgwick Street.
Residence, 130 Third street, Allegheny.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear,
AT LOWEST PRICES.

A MAN
OF A THOUSAND.

Having discovered, in a manner which might be considered almost providential, a positive cure for Consumption and all Lung Complaints, I feel it my duty to make it known in a practical manner by furnishing a sample bottle, free of charge, to all sufferers, my only hope of remuneration being that the medicine will perform all I claim for it. The ingredients are of the choicest herbal products and perfectly safe; sent by Express. Address at once, DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J. [39-d48

SLATE ROOFING.
AIKEN & CO.,
Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite Grain Elevator,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

WELDON & KELLY,
147 Wood Street,
Manufacturers of
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Steel
Warm Air Furnaces
For Heating Public and Private Buildings. We make them either as Portable or for Brick Setting. Also, manufacturers of
Family and Hotel Cooking Ranges.
Send for circular. MWF

LACE CURTAINS,
Finest Assortment in the City.
CORNICES, LAMBREQUINS,
WINDOW SHADES,
MATTRESSES,
Spring Beds and Bedding.
Holtzman & Wiederhold,
64 WOOD STREET.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25. 1876

Every Department Daily Receiving New Attractions,

And Every Article at a Little Less than Usual Prices.

There is to be had at
Wm. Semple's,
Good Black Waterproofs,
At 50c and upwards, and all colors, Green, Blue, Brown and Barred and Plaid.
Plain and Barred
LADIES' CLOTHS,
At the lowest prices.
At 10 and 12½c, good, heavy, barred
SHIRTING FLANNELS.
At 18½c, an extraheavy Wool Barred Flannel.
At 12½c, a special bargain in
Blue Twilled Flannel.
At 16c, very heavy, Blue Gray Twilled Flannel, very slightly imperfect, worth a great deal more.
At 8, 10 and 12½c, new and desirable line of
Dress Goods!
At 12½, 15 and 18½c, newest styles in
BEST TYCOON REPPS,
Special good bargains.
A full and choice assortment of new
Scotch and French Plaids
Particular attention is requested to the superior value offered in
Black Alpacas & Mohairs
Prices a Little Less than Usual,
AT
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

There is to be had at
Wm. Semple's,
All-Wool Striped Over-Suitings,
At 20c; a new line of goods, a special bargain.
We have just opened new and leading styles in
Mohair, Wool and
All-Wool Brocades,
From 25c to $1.50 per yard, surpassing in variety and value any previous offering.
We respectfully extend an invitation to our patrons of an examination of our very superior lines of
Black and Colored Dress Silks and Black and Colored Cashmeres,
Which departments, receiving special care and attention, we have made
A SPECIALTY,
And at present will be found unusually
FULL AND ATTRACTIVE,
The finest it has ever been our pleasure to exhibit, both as to the beautiful line of latest colorings and superior value offered for the money.
All the latest novelties in
Sicilian Basket
Cloth Suitings,
Overcoatings and Goods for costumes for street and interior wear, at the lowest prices.
Always the Lowest Prices,
AT
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

There is to be had at
Wm. Semple's,
Ladies' Cloth Sacques from $2.50 Upwards,
In Beaver and Rough Cloth, Matalasse and Bas

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

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In Germania Bank Building.

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D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, October 27, 1876. }

The general finance, consisting of outside collections, are reported to be in a stringent condition. Collections are hard to make, and money, among the masses, is scarce. The demand at the banks has shown some increase of late, and the banks may be said to be fairly supplied with acceptable paper. The winter does not open as hopefully as might be desired, but the pressure of the present is liable at any time to be relieved. The banks of the city are in a thrifty condition, and business is very good.

Real estate will probably not improve in demand till spring comes. Matters are in a depressed condition as regards the sale or purchase of real estate, and naturally winter is not the time for relief. Business generally is reported elsewhere.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The U. S. Supreme Court has just rendered an important decision on the question of life insurance. Much caviling and dispute has existed for years on the points decided. A large number of lawsuits were begun years ago against life insurance companies to recover claims where the yearly payments were interrupted by the war. In the majority of instances, however, these claims have been compromised without resort to law by the leading companies. A series of decisions in the United States Supreme Court now puts this matter on a legal basis. The insurance companies are not required to renew the insurance from the date when it expired by the failure of the insured to pay premiums. But, on the other hand, the insured who were prevented by the cessation of intercourse between North and South from paying their premiums will not be total losers. They must be paid the value of their policies at the date when their payments stopped. The fairness of this decision is obvious. It may be mentioned that most of the compromises hitherto made have been based on similar principles. The decisions, as reasoned at length, are of interest to the insurance companies and the lawyers, but the conclusions at which they reach, as above stated, are about all the general reader desires to know.

THE SUPPLY OF SILVER AND THE DEMAND.

It is stated, on what authority we do not know, that there is a scarcity of silver in the circulation of China on account of the large amount hoarded by the natives. In Shanghai silver is to be got only with great difficulty. The statistics published in the last report of the London Board of Trade show some remarkable facts. English importations of American silver have decreased from $10,345,000 in 1875 to $9,505,000 in 1876, or $840,000. The Nevada silver supply has as yet had only a mental effect on the silver market. The Indian demand for silver, on the other hand, has increased from $14,910,000 in 1875 to $22,735,000 in 1876, or $8,735,000. The price last year was 59⅞ pence per ounce; it is now about 53 5-8 pence per ounce. In 1874, before Germany announced the demonetization of silver, the price was 60¼ pence per ounce.

—The anxiety in Sheffield about their trade with America is founded upon very good reasons. It appears that during the three months ending with September 30 their exports to this country fell off over $250,000 compared with the corresponding period of 1875, the decline having been from about $915,000 to about $665,000. The previous quarter this year exhibited a decline of almost precisely the same amount, $250,000, and this sort of thing has been going on steadily for four years past. The decline is in three of the chief branches of Sheffield industry—steel, cutlery and files. In the tool trade, heretofore showing an equal decline, the exports this year show a slight increase. If this decline goes on much longer the entire Sheffield export trade to America will be annihilated, and for the reason, as plainly stated in a London contemporary, that "the Americans are now manufacturing their own steel, cutlers' tools, and all kinds of hardware."

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	109¾	5-20's 1868-coupons	116⅝
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	118	10-40's	113⅞
" 1865	113¾	Standard Ex C.	12¾
" 1865 new	112⅝	New 5 per cents	113
5-20's 1867	115⅝	10-40's coupons	113⅝

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	104⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	11¼
Erie	11¾	Union Pacific	62⅛
L. C.	83⅝	Toledo & Wabash	9⅝
C. C. & I. C.	93	Harlem	137
St. Paul	27⅞	Adams Express	105⅝
Do. Pref	57⅜	American Express	59
Michigan Southern	92⅝	Wells, Fargo & Co.	85½
Do. Central	59⅜	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	85½
Northwestern com	29	Quicksilver	11
Do. Pref	82⅛	Ohio & Miss. Pref	30
Rock Island	101⅜	Hannibal & St. Jo.	13⅝
Clev. & Pittsb	93	Panama	140
Pacific Mail	24⅝	Iron Mountain	18
Western Union Tel.	73¼	N. J. Central	96⅛
Delaware, L. & W.	73⅝		

NEW YORK, October 26, 1876.

Money closed easy at 3@3; prime mercantile paper 4@6. The customs receipts were $111,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $464,000. The clearings were $12,000,000. Sterling Exchange was weak 482¼@484¾. Gold was steady at 109. The borrowing rates were 1 to 2. Loans were also made flat. Governments were steady. Railroad bonds were dull and generally firm. State securities were quiet. The stock market was firm and higher in early dealings, but subsequently reacted in some cases. The coal stocks were the weak spot of the market. Michigan Central, Lake Shore and Western Union were prominent in the early advance. At the second call the market was strong and higher, and continued active up to the close of business. Prices advanced during the afternoon on a report that the managers of the Western trunk lines had decided to advance rates on eastward bound freight. Subsequently, however, there were sales to realize profits, and considerable hammering by leaders, under which there was a reaction, the market closing active and lower. Western Union was firm, notwithstanding the announcement that the Atlantic & Pacific Company are making a rapid extension of important lines. The transactions aggregated 192,000 shares, of which 3,000 were Pacific Mail, 52,000 Western Union, 5,000 Northwestern, 17,000 St. Pauls, 63,000 Lake Shore, 16,000 Michigan Central, 24,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and 16,000 New Jersey Central.

Government.—United States Coupons 1881, 118; 5-20s '65, 113; do. '65, new, 112½; do. '67, 115½; do. '68, 116½; new 5s, 117½; 4½s, (1891) 110-40s, 113⅜; do. coupons, 115¼; currency 6s, 124½.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 45; do. new, 44; Virginia new, 29½; do. old, 29½; Missouri 6s, 107½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 73⅜; Quicksilver, 12½; do. preferred, 17; Pacific Mail, 24⅝; Mariposa, 3½; do. preferred, 6; Adams Express, 105⅛; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 85½; American Express, 60; United States Express, 59½; Erie, 10½; do. preferred, 21. New York Central, 104½; Harlem, 136; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 93½; Panama, 135; Lake Shore, 61; Union Pacific, 62; Illinois Central, 83¼; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 89; Northwestern common, 28⅝; do. preferred, 81⅞; C., C., C. & I., 42; New Jersey Central, 36½; Rock Island, 101½; St. Paul, 27½; do. preferred, 57⅜; Toledo & Wabash, 9⅝; do. preferred, 9; Ft. Wayne, 101½; Terre Haute, 10⅝; do. preferred, 115½; Chicago & Alton, 102; do. preferred, 109; Ohio & Mississippi, 11¼; Delaware & Lackawanna, 73½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 16; Missouri Pacific, 3½; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2; Indiana Central, 4; Burlington & Quincy, 115½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 14½; Central Pacific, 93; Union Pacific, 106; Union Pacific land grants, 100½; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 91¾.

LONDON, October 26.—The proportion of Bank of England reserve to liability is 55½ per cent. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £163,000 in the past week. Silver is quoted at 53¾d. Consols, 95 3-16; 5-20s '65, 103; do. '67, 108½; 10-40s, 108; new 5s, 106½; New York Central, 96; Erie, 10½; do. preferred, 18.

PARIS, October 26.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 16,563,000 francs the past week. Rentes, 104f 55c.

FRANKFORT, October 26.—U. S. new 5s, 102.

BERLIN, October 26.—The specie in the Imperial Bank of Germany increased 2,750,000 marks the past week.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, October 26, 1876. }

There is a continued fair degree of activity, but the leading articles present but little that is really important. Grain and Flour steady, although the feeling is scarcely as strong as it was a week or ten days ago, which may be attributed to the more pacific character of the advices from across the water. The Grocery trade is also quiet, although both Sugars and Coffees are still reported firm. Provisions continue quiet, with but little change in prices recently. Petroleum continues very dull and weak. Fig. Iron is in steady demand and firm but unchanged. Wool is firm, with a very limited stock in the hands of growers.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X $8 ₩ bbl to the city and $9 to country; XX $10; India $11. half bbls in proportion.

ASHES—High test Soda Ash, 3@3¼; low test, 2½@2⅝; Manganese, 6@6½; Arsenic, 5c; Nitrate Soda, 3½@3¾; Flour Spar, 1¾@2; Black Lead, 3¾@4.

APPLES—The receipts continue liberal, and with a supply considerably in excess of the demand prices are no better, ranging from $1@1.50 ₩ bbl.

BUTTER—Prime to strictly choice rolls, 23@25c; do. solid packed, 18@20; common to fair, 12@15c. Dealers continue to report the market very dull, with the supply of common and medium Butter steadily accumulating.

BROOMS—We note a moderate demand at the new price list. Manufacturers in anticipation of the new crop of Corn have reduced prices to the lowest point known since before the war. We quote "Union" factory as follows:

No 1 Hurl—plain handle	$1.50
No 2 Hurl do	1.75
No 3 Hurl—painted	2.00
No 4 Hurl do	2.25
No 5 Hurl do	2.50
No 3 carpet—tyed flush	2.25
No 4 carpet do	2.50
No 5 carpet do	2.75
Whisps (6, 8 and 10 inch)	1.25@1.50
Toy Brooms	1.25@1.50

BEANS—Prime new navy are held at $1.50 per bushel—but few are in market as yet. Old are nearly cleaned up and what are still offered are of such poor quality that they cannot be quoted at over $1.30@1.35 ₩ bushel.

BEESWAX—In steady demand at 30@32c ₩ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Beginning to arrive pretty freely and meets a fair demand at 3½@4c ₩ pound.

BROOM CORN—Choice green brush that will work up, 5¾@6, choice hurl, 6¼@7c; medium, 5¾c for green, and 5½c for red tipped. Best inch and a half jointed, $31; good square do $28; common do, $20. Rough West Virginia staves, $18; long bunked, West Va., $20@22.

CHESTNUTS—$3@3.50 ₩ bushel.

CIDER—The market continues very dull, with considerable offering; quotable at $3.50@4.50 ₩ bbl, according to quality.

CRANBERRIES—$8@11 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT.—Prime new Apples, if heavy packed, 200 to 225 lbs to the bbl, are in good request at 5c ₩ lb. The demand may not continue long, and shippers should take advantage of the present opportunity to get rid of all they can and ship promptly. There is no local inquiry, and when the export demand is supplied there will be a perfect glut, as the quantity dried this year is very large. No movement in other Dried Fruits as yet.

EGGS—The market is fairly active, and the supply of fresh being light prices are still maintained; quotable at 27@28c. Pickled Eggs coming forward freely and the supply is accumulating; 23@25c.

FLOUR—There is a continued steady demand, and while prices remain unchanged, the general tone of the market is more strengthened than it was a few days ago. We continue to quote, in a jobbing way, at $6.50@6.75 for good brands of either winter or spring. Patents and fancy white wheat brands, $8 @9. Rye Flour, $4.50@5.

GROCERIES—There is a fair business in the aggregate, although orders are not coming forward very freely, and moreover, they are mostly small. Coffee continues firm, the same is true of Sugars, with indications favorable for a still further advance. A Louisiana paper says: "The Sugar-rolling season is again upon us. Several sugar houses in this vicinity are already in operation, and others will be added to the number during the coming week. Our information as to the yield of the cane is yet meager, but such as has reached us is uniformly favorable, indicating that a fine crop will be made." New crop N. O. Molasses, the first of the season, has been received by J. S. Dilworth & Co.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12	Standard A	10¾
Crushed	11¾ a	Standard Ex C	10⅝
Granulated	11¾ a	Ref. Yellow	9¼@10¼
Powdered	11¾ a	N. O. Yellow	9¼@10¼
Standard A	11		

SYRUPS.

Choice	40	A55	Fair	30	A55
Prime	35	A60	Dark	40	A45

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	60	N. O. strictly prime	52
Fair	50	Demara	50@55

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35@65	Japan	40@65
Imperial	40@75	Souchong	35@75

COFFEES.

Prime	27c
Second Grade	25c
Third Grade	23c
Loose half a cent less.	

GRAIN—There is a steady demand for Wheat, and with light receipts and offerings prices are well maintained; we continue to quote prime Penna. and Ohio red at $1.25@1.27. At our quotations, it is cheaper here relatively than it is at the source of supply. The Oat market is easier in consequence of increased offerings. We quote mixed at 32@33c on track for good mixed to white, shelled Corn is still quoted at 52@55, free in elevator, the outside figure for prime yellow. Old Ear Corn quoted at 55@57 on track, and new at 48@47. Rye is coming forward sparingly, but there does not appear to be much call for it; we continue to quote at 60@65c. Barley ranges all the way from 90c to $1.15, as to quality.

HAY—Loose from countrywagons, $16@18 per ton, as to quality and condition. No. 1 baled, on track, $18@14. The market continues dull.

ONIONS—In fair demand, but the supply is ample and prices remain unchanged; $2@2.50 ₩ bbl.

LARD OIL—There is a firm market and a good demand for winter strained. We quote Procter & Gamble's make as follows:

Bright Extra Winter	95
Alexander Extra	80
No. 1	80
No. 2	70
Best White Miners	61
Do, Yellow	56

These are the jobbing prices—round lots can be bought at sadde lower prices.

POULTRY—Live chickens selling by the coop at 55@60c a pair, according to size.

POTATOES—In good supply and prices are lower—sale of 1 car good mixed, on track, at 58c and another was offered at 55c. Peach Blows would probably bring 65@75c per bushel on track. Sweets, $3.50@4 per bbl, the outside figure for prime Jerseys.

PAPER—There is a fair demand, without any material change in values. We quote Rag wrapping 16 sheet Crown size, 25c; medium, 22c; double Crown, Straw, 20c, 24c and 60c for 1 sheet. Sugar paper, 2½@3c ₩ lb; Manilla, 3@3½c ₩ lb; Hard ware do, 3¼@4; Print, saide per lb.

PROVISIONS—There is only a moderate business doing in the hog products, and while prices are weak there has been no quotable change since the date of our last report.

Hams—S. C. ₩ lb	15	Lard, prime leaf, tes	11¼
Shoulders Ex S. C.	10	Lard, Ref for sum-	
Breast Bacon, S. C.	14	mer use—in tes	11¾
Dried beef Ex S. C.	10½	Do, ½ bbls.	12¼
Beef Tongues S. C. per doz	$6¼	Do, bbls	12¾
Bacon Shoulders	8¾	Do, 5 lb caddies	14¼
Short Rib Sides	10½	Do, 3 lb pails	14¾
Clear Sides	$15.50	Do, 5 lb do	14
Short Cut do	18.50	Ham Sausage	9

RAGS—Steady at 2½@3 ₩ lb for good countrr mixed.

SEEDS—Sales of Timothy seed at $2 ₩ bu, to the trade, and $2.15@2.25 in a small way.

TALLOW—Is reported easier; rough quoted at 5¾; city rendered, 8¾c per lb; country, 7¾c.

WHITE LEAD, ETC.—Is reported quiet and prices unchanged. Following are the quotations for the wholesale trade:

White lead, pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	10
Do, pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	10¼
Do, fancy brands	8 @ 9
White lead (strictly pure) in kegs	10
Orange Mineral	18 @18
Pure red lead	10 @10
Painters red lead	9 @10
Litharge	9½@10
Sugared, ground in oil	13
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 @16
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11
Putty	3 @4
Spirits turpentine, ₩ gall, in bbl. lots	40 @42

WINDOW GLASS—There is only a moderate business; no change to note in prices. Discounts off western list, 40 and 10 per cent. by the car load, and 40 for smaller quantities. Following is the full card:

SINGLE STRENGTH.

Size.	1st qual	2d do.	3d do.	4th do.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$ 4 75	$ 4 25	$4 00	$3 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	5 00	4 50	4 00	3 75
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	5 25	4 75	4 25	3 75
10 by 12 to 11 by 17	5 25	4 75	4 25	4 00
12 by 18 to 14 by 20	6 00	5 50	4 75	4 10
15 by 20 to 16 by 24	6 25	6 00	5 50	4 25
15 by 22 to 18 by 24	6 50	6 75	6 50	4 50
15 by 26 to 24 by 30	8 50	7 25	6 25	No 4 1 h
28 by 28 to 24 by 36	9 25	7 75	6 50	quality
26 by 46 to 26 by 44	10 50	9 00	7 00	above 20x
26 by 46 to 30 by 50	11 90	9 00	7 50	30 cut.

DOUBLE STRENGTH.

6 by 8 to 8 by 10	7 00	6 50	6 00	5 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	7 25	7 00	6 10	6 00
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	8 25	7 25	6 75	6 50
10 by 12 to 12 by 17	8 25	7 25	6 75	6 75
12 by 18 to 14 by 20	9 80	8 50	7 75	7 25
15 by 20 to 18 by 24	9 10	9 00	8 25	7 75
15 by 22 to 20 by 30	11 50	10 00	9 00	8 00
15 by 26 to 24 by 30	12 50	10 50	10 00	No 4 1 h
28 by 28 to 24 by 36	13 25	11 50	10 50	quality
26 by 46 to 26 by 44	15 25	12 50	11 50	above 20x
26 by 46 to 30 by 50	16 25	13 00	12 50	30 cut.
30 by 54 to 30 by 64	16 75	14 00	13 00	
30 by 66 to 34 by 56	17 00	16 00	14 00	
34 by 58 to 34 by 60	20 00	17 50	16 00	
36 by 60 to 40 by 60	22 00	20 00	17 50	
40 by 62 to 40 by 64	25 50	27 50	25 00	
40 by 65 to 40 by 70	37 00	35 00	32 50	

WOODEN WARE—There is a steady demand, without any variation in prices. "Corry Ware" is quoted at the following prices:

No. 1 Tubs ₩ dozen	$6 50
No. 2 do	7 50
No. 3 do	8 50
2 Hoop Pails ₩ doz	1 85
3 Hoop Pails ₩ doz	2 10
Horse Pails	5 00
Ash Butter Tubs 20 lbs	6 00
Do Do 25 lbs	6 00
Clothes Pins—₩ box	75
Broom Handles plain per m	17 00
" painted "	25 00

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, October 26, 1876. }

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the arrivals of each day during the past week, as well as the aggregate, and the aggregate of the preceding week:

	Cattle. Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Friday	18 cars.	20 cars.	18 cars.	7 cars.
Saturday	20 "	10 "	20 "	5 "
Sunday	29 "	14 "	34 "	16 "
Monday	31 "	18 "	12 "	5 "
Tuesday	18 "	12 "	22 "	30 "
Wednesday	1 "	31 "	16 "	4 "
Thursday	15 "	47 "	44 "	7 "
Total	132 "	243 "	196 "	70 "
Last week	79 "	266 "	196 "	82 "

CATTLE.

It is frequently the case that operators fail to agree in regard to the general tone of the market—whether it has been better or worse or about the same as that of the week immediately preceding, and at the same time while their ideas may not agree, they may be perfectly honest in giving expression to the same. Sometimes there is a better demand for one grade of cattle than there is for another, and while the former may sell readily at full prices, and possibly an advance, the other may be hard to dispose of at a decline. Thus while the one will rule the trade better, the other makes a very different statement. This week all agreed in reporting the market as having been a very hard one, also that prices ruled considerably lower; the decline was greatest on the common and medium grades, because the offerings were mostly of this character. Common 1,000 lb steers (better known perhaps as second quality New York cattle) declined from ½ to ¾c, while the better grades declined more than any other kind; sales of the e were made at 3½ a4c. The highest price paid by any of the regular eastern buyers was 5.20; the same style and quality would have brought 20@25 cents ₩ cwt more last week. The decline may be quoted at from 25@30c ₩ cwt.

It was claimed to-day that fully one-third of the entire supply on sale had been shipped on in first hands, owners being unwilling to accede to the concessions demanded by buyers. Philadelphia buyers up until noon to-day had taken 35 cars, and New York 25 cars; country buyers and butchers, 12; total 72 cars.

HOGS.

The market has fairly active during the week, the demand having been stimulated by the cooler weather, and to day, in consequence of diminished receipts, the feeling was stronger; holders demanded and succeeded in obtaining an advance of 10@15c per cwt as compared with yesterday. As compared with this day week, however, prices are lower. In regard to the immediate future of the market operators appear to be at sea; some look for lower prices, others for an advance; we are inclined to the belief that prices will not go higher, for the reason that packers cannot see their way clear to pay current rates.

Following were the prevailing rates to-day:

Philadelphia Hogs	5.00@5.30
Best light Yorkers	5.00@5.25
Grassers and heavy Yorkers	4.75@5.00
Roughs	4.00@4.50

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
TUESDAY, October 24, 1876. }

The Crude market continues weak and irregular. United certificates opened at $2.95, advanced to $3.05 and at 4 P. M. it was back to $3 bid. The operations are nearly all speculative, and this accounts largely for the constant fluctuations. Refiners here have been very unsuccessful, as the close evidence of which is the very light receipts. The "hitch" between the exporters and the combination still exists, but the latter are very confident that the former will have to commence buying before long—that it is only a question of a little time. It is hoped that their expectations may be realized so that business can be resumed. As it is, there is little or nothing doing.

Oil Barrels dull but unchanged at $1.05 for countries and $1.20 for city make.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

shipper	Consignee, Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Standard F. & Co. Phila. 812
Central Refining Co	Central Refining Co., do 414
Warden & Ornard	Newbold & Sons, Balt.. 52
Total	778

THE WOOL TRADE.

New York.

The advan tage of the season continues mainly in favor of the selling interest. The supply on the seaboard and in the interior is pretty well concentrated, and appears to be in the hands of holders who can still carry without inconvenience, and firmly impressed with the belief that their property is a safe stock, few if any owners are at present anxious to realize. The cost, however, has reached a point calculated to greatly modify, and in some cases entirely suppress, speculative tendencies, and the outlet is in the main dependent upon the legitimate wants of the regular trade. To what extent those wants will exhaust the present limited stock as yet be positively determined, but the tendency is to accept the belief that the country contains more wool than can be used to good advantage before the appearance of the next clips. Manufacturers themselves do not offer any decided encouragement. They have not found the improvement in the market for their goods to often predicted, and many are working on exceedingly close margins, which, with the sharp lines of credits drawn, prevents free purchases, and keeps most operations confined to invoices required for early consumption. Among the buying interest, too, we find a repetition of the assertion that the alleged scarcity of wool outside of certain fine selections will ultimately be discovered to be unfounded, and that some holders, affected by the slow trade and accumulating expenses, will be compelled to offer easier terms to realize. The foreign grades remain quiet beyond a little call for Cape in bond for Canada.—*Bulletin.*

Grain in Store in Chicago.

The following were the amounts of grain in store on the dates named, as reported by the State Register of Grain:

	Oct. 23, 1876.	Oct. 29, 1875.
Wheat	2,345,470	992,668
Corn	2,007,076	1,341,421
Oats	1,000,000	621,161
Rye	177,819	117,489
Barley	109,000	109,174
Total all kinds	6,103,858	3,195,133

As compared with last week the above statement shows an increase of 483,628 bu wheat, 44,266 bu. oats, 172,217 bu barley, 45,892 bu. rye, and a decrease of 37,389 bu. corn.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH Ft. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—150 bbls apples, M T Brant; 1 car cooperage, B D Moore; 12 bdls h horses, C Yeager; 85 pkgs crackers, Kramer & V; 80 pkgs lard, Curry & M; 60 do, W B Hays; 136 do 6 cars flour, T C Jenkins; 10 bbls whisky, J O'Conner; 5 bbls d beef, Kramer & V; 5 do almonds, Harris & E; 10 kgs pickles, E Schlegal; 5 bbls do, J W Casker; 20 bbls m pork, Buttner & Son; 45 pkgs pickles, S Evans; 110 bbls flour 1 bx butter, Peabody, H & C; 210 bbls flour, Jenkins Bro; 441 bxs c goods 88 bbls peas, Voigt, M & Co, 1 car flour, A Kirkpatrick; 1 do, B H Voskamp; 1 do wheat, Hussey, Wells & Co; do lard, E H Myers; 250 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 5 bbls eggs, J H Lee; 135 bbls apples, Reed & Co; 1 pkg tobacco, R & W Jenkinson; 2 cks c ware, E Webster; 1 car lumber, J McGovern; 1 do potatoes, Stout & B; 2 cks do, Bingham & S; 20 bbls L M Gaffney; 1 do lard 1 bbl tallow, J Callery; bf bbl butter, H Schnelbach; bxs do, T J Brown; 36 cases eggs, Wilbert & W; bbls flour, R J McClelland; 4 hides, G Kann; 2 ars ingots, Ft Pitt Iron Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—10 bbls whisky, J C Ilsley; 5 do, S Kinordlinger; 20 do, Casey & F; 4 bxs p paper, A & Anderson; 8 do bdwe, C A Meek; 1 do books, S A Clark; 4 do tobacco, M W Hackney; 5 do, C Wallace; 58 pkgs do, C C Baer; 5 bbls c f oil, 30 bxs tobac, G L Kelly; 1 car hay, S B Floyd; 13 bbls apples, L Laufman; 2 do sugar, Adams & Co; 1 box tobacco, J L Cravens; 100 do, Roberts & S; 5 cases peaches, C Magino; 1 bbl apples, T Kearns; 5 bbls eggs, Caskey & B; 20 tree lard, R Devine; 10 do, W H Hays; 1 car c berries and potatoes, J Keller; 400 rolls p paper, E Lare & Co; 1 car c orn 25 bbls flour 300 sks do, R Knox & Son; 1 car bulk, 1 do c orn, D G Stewart; 4 sks rags, McCullough & S.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. Co.—15 bbls oil, Pahlen, A & Co; 192 bxs tobacco, Hay & Co; 1 car lumber, D A Cunningham; 1 do, Calhoun & C; 1 do, Fullerton; L B & C; 5 do copper, C G Hussey; 13 bbls beans, P Duff & Son; 12 J Goss, 7 do eggs, 5 do apples. Head C & Co; 28 do, J S Dean; 1 case cigars, 10 do matches, J S Dilworth; 10 do, J Thompson; 15 do, Seymer Bro; 40 do, Dilworth Bro; 10 bbls c knobs, Jacobus, N & Co; 7 do flour, Bryce W & Co; 70 do onions, J Gettig; 4 rolls leather, A A McGill; 26 bxs bk, J G Lazier; 10 bxs mdse, Harris & E; 6 pkgs furniture, T M Fulton; 12 cases paint, J D Baldwin; 3 do candy, J F Yoder; 40 bdls w boards, H Langham; 1 bbl wine McKilroy & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car flour, Holmes & Co; 100 sks flour, S F Anderson; 5 bales cotton, Kennedy C & Co; 30 do, Eagle Cotton Mills; 10 bbls apples, H H McMasters; 12 do, W Croft; 4 do whiskey, G Heldegger; 11 do cider, C A Inman; 25 do b ky, G Heldegger; 1 pkg butter, J Dripps; 1 do, J Herbert; 26 sks rags, McCullough S & Co; 15 sks potatoes, G McFerron; 5 do w nuts, A Schuman; 2 cars barley, J N Straub; 1 do potatoes, John McFerron; 11 bdls doors, 5 do sash, E G Louthold; 1 car coke, Graff H & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. Co.—74 cars coal, N Y & G C Co; 2 do clay, Harbison & W; 1 do lumber, E Alcott; 1 do lumber, Bear & P; 1 do ice, Chant Lake Ice Co; 1 do hay, J Alexander; 1 do coal, J Graf; 1 do oats, Newson & H.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—3 cars wheat, Marshall K & Co; 3 do barley, J Rhodes; 1 do, Z Wainwright; 1 do McHenry & H; 1 do corn, W J Kounts; 4 do barley, Kell & H; 6 do, Pier, D & Co; 1 do oats, A R Sloan; 1 do barley, J A Graf; 1 do oats, Newson & H.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 26, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady; common to fancy western extra $4.50@5.25; Minnesota extra $5.25@7; winter extra $5@7.50.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 1 Chicago spring $1.12½@1.13⅜; No. 2 do, $1.10½ cash; $1.11 November; $1.13¾ December; No. 3 97c@$1.02½; rejected 87@93c. Corn inactive and lower; 42¾@42¾c cash; 42½c November. Oats dull and drooping; 32 5-8c all round. Rye quiet; 61¾c. Barley firm; 85c all round.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, weak and lower; $15.75@16 cash; $15.40@15.45 October; $15.30 the year. Lard dull, weak and lower; new $9.75 cash; $10.40 October; $9.50 November; $9.35 the year. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders 6¾c; sides 8 3-8@8 5-8c.

WHISKY—Dull and unchanged.

On Call Board produce closed unchanged. Pork lower; $15.35 October; $15.27 year. Lard lower; $9.32 1-2 year.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, October 26.—Refined petroleum 47f.

LIVERPOOL, October 26.—Cotton quiet at 6@6 3-16d; sales for speculation and export 3,000 bales; American 6,200. California white wheat average 10s 4d@10s 7d; Club 10s 7d@11s; red western spring, No. 2 to No. 1, 9s 2d@10s; winter 9s 8d@10s 2d. Flour 23s 6d@25s 6d. Corn 26s 3d. Oats 3s 4½s 6d. Barley 3s 6d. Cloverseed 50s@55s. Refined petroleum 18½d; spirits 10¾d.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 26.—Cotton firmer at 10¾c. Flour quiet and weak. Wheat quiet and firm; red $1.15@1.25. Corn quiet; 46@48c. Oats steady at 30@39c. Rye quiet at 68c. Barley dull and lower at $1.06@1.12. Pork strong and higher; sales $16.25@16.50; closing latter bid. Lard quiet; old nominal at 10c; kettle 10¼@10¾c. Bulk meats dull and lower; 6¾@8@8¼@8¾c. Bacon easier at 7½@7¾@8@8¾@9@9¼c. Whisky quiet and lower at $1.10. Butter dull and unchanged.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 26.—Cotton dull at 10¼c. Flour quiet and steady. Oats firm; white 36c; mixed 34c. Corn quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; red $1.15@1.20; amber $1.20@1.25. Rye steady; 68c. Pork nominal. Bacon quiet; 7 5-8@7¾@8c. Lard dull; tierce 11¼@11½c; kegs 12c. Whisky dull; $1.11.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, October 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened unsettled and firmer, and closed firmer; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.10 3-8; No. 2 $1.12 7-8; No. 3 $1.06. Corn quiet; No. 2 49@49 1-2c. Oats steady; No. 2 32c. Rye firm; No. 1 62c. Barley quiet; No. 2 spring 86 1-2@87c; No. 3 western 49c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 26.—Cotton and flour unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 red fall $1.24¼@1.24¾. Corn active; No. 2 40½@41c. Oats firm; No. 2 32¾@33c. Rye quiet; 58c. Barley only best grades wanted. Whisky dull at $1.10. Pork held higher; $17.25a sked. Lard dull; summer 9 3-4c. Bulk meat and bacon unchanged.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, October 26.—Flour steady. Wheat firm; No. 2 white Wabash $1.30; No. 3 do, $1.25, No. 1 white Michigan $1.27; extra white Michigan $1.30; amber Michigan $1.22½; No. 3 red $1.14. Corn dull; high mixed 49¼c; low mixed new 47c; damaged new 39c. Oats steady and unchanged.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 26.—Cotton steady at 10 3-8c; sales 3,400 bales; receipts 3,700 bales; shipments 2,300 bales. Others unchanged.

Boston.

BOSTON, October 26.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn steady; mixed and yellow 63@66c. Oats low grades plenty; choice scarce; No. 1 white 40@42c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, October 26. — Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1.35¾; No. 1 white Michigan $1.37½; extra white Michigan $1.42. Corn firm; 55c.

Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, October 26. — Spirits of turpentine dull at 32½c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 26. — Petroleum steady; s. w. 110 test $1.23.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 26. — Sugar firm; fair to fully fair 7a7¾c; prime 8a8¾c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, October 26.—Beeves: receipts 800 head, making 2,900 for three days, against 3,660 the same time last week; market slow, at an advance of ¼c, with sales common to strictly prime steers 7¼a10c; extra selections 10¼@10¾c; good steers mainly 8¾a9c; about 500 beeves taken this week for shipment dressed to London. Sheep: receipts 4,200 head, making 10,780

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are rising, followed by falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, warmer and clear or partly cloudy weather.

Struck by a Train.

Michael Dooley, a resident of the South Side, while attempting to drive across the railroad track at Twenty-eighth street and Penn avenue, last evening, in front of the evening express train, was struck by the engine and thrown from his cart, receiving severe injuries. Dr. McCrady was called, and dressed his wounds, after which he was taken home.

Amusements to night.

The dramatic treat at the Opera House this evening will be a rare one. "The Lady of Lyons" will be performed for Miss Price's benefit. She will appear as *Pauline* and Mr. Fechter as *Claude Melnotte*.

At Library Hall the "Mighty Dollar" still draws large audiences, and improves with each performance. It is even brighter now than when it first came from the authors intellectual mint.

Child Scalded.

Last evening a little four year old daughter of David Jones, of the Columbia Fire Company, of Allegheny, was seriously scalded at her home on Park Way. It appears that she was playing near the stove, when a kettle containing boiling water was accidentally upset. The contents were spilled over her, scalding her very seriously about the body and arms. A physician was summoned, and everything possible was done to relieve the little one's suffering.

The Jewelry Thieves.

Chief of Police Hartzell yesterday received a telegram from the Mayor of Franklin, Pa., requesting him to hold the two men, James McCarty and Wm. Edwards, who were arrested on Wednesday with a lot of valuable jewelry in their possession, until an officer could arrive to identify the jewelry and take the men in custody. A telegram was also received from Mr. J. W. Lee, of Franklin, stating that the articles had been stolen from his brother's house. The men will be delivered to the officer when he arrives.

An Alleghenian Killed.

Yesterday morning Wm. Wilson, a young man who resides in Allegheny, was engaged at work at East Liverpool, Ohio, on a scaffold about forty-five feet from the ground. He lost his balance and fell, striking his head against a stone, killing himself instantly. His remains were brought to Allegheny city yesterday afternoon and taken to the residence of George Stedeford, on Sheffield street. Deceased was twenty-six years of age, and was a member of Lodge No. 29 of the Orangemen. He was in the employ of Knox & Bro., of Allegheny, at the time of the accident.

THE RELIEF FUND.

Progress of Contributions to the Zug Sufferers.

Mr. Joseph Laurent, Treasurer, reports the following contributions to the Zug relief fund, yesterday: Previously reported, $4,445.29; Glenfield Presbyterian church, $24.91; First Lutheran church, $111,06; Philips, Nimick & Co., $50; employes Philips, Nimick & Co., $70.50; employes C. H. Armstrong, Jr., $13; Reed, Graff & Woods, and employes, $408 80; St. Augustus Catholic church, Soho, $30; through C. Woods, col., Reed & Co., $20; Sundries, $39.65. Total, $5,213.21.

ALLEGHENY ELECTIONS.

Opinion of the Attorney General on the Subject.

Mayor Phillips, of Allegheny, yesterday received the following letter from Attorney General Lear in answer to some inquiries about the holding of the next city election:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 21st inst. is received. The time for municipal elections is February, and the officers so elected will take their seats on the first Monday in April. I do not know the terms of your officers, whether elected for one, two or three years, but all those elected in February, 1875, or prior to that date, will hold to the ends of their several terms, without reference to the act of March 10, 1875. Those elected in February, 1876, will have their terms of office extended as therein provided.

Without knowing the particulars, which I have not time to look up from the special legislation of your city, I can not aid you much in your inquiries. If your assessors are elected according to the general law on that subject, there should be no election of assessors next February, those elected last winter having their terms extended to the first Monday of April next after they would otherwise expire. Yours truly,

GEORGE LEAR.

HON. O. PHILLIPS.

THE MISSION BOARD.

Session of the Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church—Interesting Public Meeting Last Night—Addresses by Returned Missionaries and Friends of the Cause at Home.

The "Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church," with headquarters in Philadelphia, is now holding its twelfth semi-annual meeting in the Third Presbyterian church of this city, by invitation of "The Pittsburgh and Allegheny Committee on Women's Foreign Missions," one of the branches of the first named organization. The Society embraces 702 auxiliaries, 361 Bands and Circles, and 27 Presbyterial societies. Of these, 54 auxiliaries, 19 Bands and 1 Presbyterial Society have been organized during the past six months, the entire number being a large increase over the record of the first year, which incuded 62 societies of various kinds.

The principal business transacted at the morning session was the presentation of the Treasurer's report, which was read by Mrs. J. M. Fishburn and shows as follows:

Cash on hand April 30, '76	$20,227 18
Disbursed	16,563 90
Balance October 24, '76	$ 3,663 28

The evening session was open to the public and the attendance was large, the audience being mostly comprised of ladies.

The exercises were opened by the singing of a hymn, followed with prayer by Rev. C. C. Beatty, D. D., of Steubenville, Ohio.

Rev. Dr. Strong, President of the Pennsylvania *Female college*, and chairman of the meeting, delivered an able address on the importance of women's work on behalf of missions.

After the singing of another hymn, Rev. Mr. Noyes, of Canton, China, was introduced, and said that the time that they had first heard in China that the ladies had organized to do this work so efficiently, we have felt that it was was a matter for one long time gone by. Our hearts burn from strange lands to this Board for sympathy and earnest prayer. And we have felt that in answer to prayers on this side of the world souls have been brought to Christ on the other. We know that there are souls in heaven worshipping God that have gone up from the heathen darkness of Canton that would not have been there but for the prayers of this Board. The Chinese are like other people, they want the forgiveness of sins, and without it they have no satisfaction. They are groping in darkness, and surrounded by evil spirits and are in misery, and when they hear the Gospel preached they feel its good effects. The speaker then detailed the progress and success of mission work at Canton, dwelling upon the fact that the Chinese there had established free schools and churches, and Christian institutions. However the Empire of China had been closed up in times gone by, the door is now open and the work is going on satisfactorily. He was sorry this Board was so deeply in debt, but he was satisfied that it would live up to the resolution that had been passed, and "go forward" in the great work.

Rev. Dr. Broadhead, from Allahabad, India, followed, and spoke of the peculiar social system prevailing in India by which women were imprisoned and not allowed to go out or attend religious services held by missionaries. The missionaries can reach the men, but the women do not come within the sphere of their influence, and this is just where the Women's Board of Missions is more efficient, in sending out the women of Christian lands, who can enter these houses and tell these ignorant, degraded women of the world above and the Savior they have found. This year an order came out to all the missions in India, China and South America and everywhere you must retrench your expenses twenty-two per cent. This was afterwards rescinded, but it is feared that it will yet have to go into operation. One-eighth of the amount subscribed for missions during the year has been contributed by six persons. Shall we, while the world is yet unreclaimed, while of the two hundred and fifty millions in India and four hundred millions in China the Christians are but a drop in the bucket, be satisfied with the little that is being done? We should be proud of the privilege of making known the Gospel of Christ to the uttermost ends of the earth. Let us work while it is called to-day.

A hymn was sung at the conclusion of this address, after which Rev. S. J. Wilson, D. D., of the Western Theological Seminary spoke in his usual eloquent and effective manner of the importance of the mission work. He said that almost on the spot where the church stood the Board of Missions was organized and its work begun, and it was therefore a good place to grow enthusiastic over the subject.

The doxology was then sung, after which it was announced that Dr. Scovel had a few words to say. The reverend gentleman then came forward and addressed the meeting on the connection of the children with the mission work. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. McClarran, after which a social reunion was held in the building, which was a very enjoyable affair.

Notice.—For some time past many of our customers have been disappoin' d in not getting what French bread they w nted at our retail department, No. 18 Fifth avenue. We have increased our facilities and will endeavor hereafter to have a full sup ply for all.

S. S. MARVIN & Co.

A ROUSING MEETING.

Business Men Take Part in the Campaign.

The Meeting at the Academy of Music Last Evening a Success—Stirring Speeches by Non-Political Men—Enthusiastic Gathering—Speakers and Speeches.

The great event in the local campaign this season was the mass meeting of business men at the Academy of Music last evening, to further the cause of Hayes and Wheeler, and the whole ticket. It would be impossible in any place in this city but old City Hall, to crowd into one building the immense number of voters who gathered to listen to the eloquent Ingersoll, and again to greet the incomparable Blaine—no other one room in the city would hold the multitudes. But still the gathering was great in point of numbers, and certainly great in the influence which it will exert. It is when the business men, the solid men of the city, who are usually reticent in a political way, take part, and express themselves emphatically, that the importance of the occasion appears, and the universality of the desire to see the triumph of the principles of the party through the success of its candidates. The character of this meeting and the sentiments expressed, will be found in the report which follows, and the effect that the meeting will produce upon the canvass may be easily inferred.

Long before the hour fixed for the opening of the meeting crowds began to gather around the doors, which, however, were kept closed until about half-past seven o'clock. The moment they were opened the people began quickly to fill the building, and in a very short time there was scarcely standing room down stairs. An important point in connection with the character of the audience was that a large majority of those present were *business men*, making the meeting in its moral force just what it was intended to be.

OPENING OF THE MEETING.

A few moments before eight o'clock the meeting was called to order by J. R. McCune, Esq., on whose motion the following officers were elected:

PRESIDENT.
JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

J. R. McCune,	G. N. Hofstot,
Charles Caldwell,	G. Follansbee,
George A. Berry,	Samuel H. Baird,
Miles S. Humphreys,	J. D. Jones,
W. B. Scaife,	John Grey,
Joseph Woodwell,	Alex. Hays,
J. G. Siebeneck,	Henry Holdship,
T. H. Nevin,	Thomas Fawcett,
A. Garrison,	Henry P. Schwartz,
B. L. Fahnestock,	William Price,
Wm. Bellstein,	J. Groetzinger,
Simpson Horner,	C. Lappe,
David McCandless,	C. Yeager,
Dr. W. S. Haselton,	John Myers,
Frederick Laug,	A. C. Hilvert,
T. W. Jones,	Robert Henderson,
J. H. Galloway,	John Dean,
Charles Wilhelm,	C. B. Hornos,
Robert Guest,	Henry Irwin,
Hugh Woods,	Thomas Bakewell,
Wm. Street,	H. K. Porter,
Charles Arbuthnot,	Oliver McClintock,
John Graff,	L. W. Bell,
John J. Williams,	Thomas Baker,
T. J. Wood	Charles W. Hubbard,
Reed S. Johnston,	Florence Kramer,
John R. Herron,	John F. Dravo,
James Reese,	Augustus Steiner,
Jabob Reese,	John Archibald
John D. Shutetter,	John H. Shoenberger,
John McD. Crossan,	Arthur Hobson,
W. W. Smithhorer,	Joseph Mellon,
Mark Atcheson,	Richard Gray,
W. S. Purviance,	George Shiras,
Wm. McCandless,	Josiah Cohen,
W. Coyle, jr.,	Wm. Phillips,
Prof. R. T. Pulpress,	John Floyd,
C. G. Hussey,	Major Wm. Frew,
Robert Watson,	Eli C. Corbit,
William Moyle,	Richard S. Jones,
John Saint,	Richard Perry,
H. S. Dunham,	John Humphreys,
Jacob Covode,	C. C. Hussey,
Samuel Simpson,	Prof. T. A. Neale,
Joanna Richards,	James Marshall,
D. A. Stewart,	G. W. Hallman,
James McDevitt,	Jacob Vandevort,
Charles Hays,	Evan Jones,
B. Oppenheimer,	John H. Lotz,
Joseph Horne,	Alex. Ramsey,
B. Shea,	J. Sharp McDonald,
Robert Dickey,	Alex. Bradley,
Mark Thompson,	James Littell,
T. B. Atterbury,	H. Pressley,
Richard Hays,	William Clark,
Isaac Jones,	William Walker,
Robert Smarts,	E. H. Negley,
G. Schiellet,	B. S. Woods,
Jacob Seifel,	D. B. Galway,
J. C. Meyran,	Thomas M. Howe,
William Dilworth,	James Laughlin,
Wm. Thomas,	William Semple,
Henry Tatnell,	S. Rosburgh,
Major Orrsby Phillips,	Frederick Krome,
Henry B. Hays,	John D. Evans,
John B. Orth,	Gen. C. S. Fitzhugh,
—— McAdams,	Patrick Lenord,
William Knabe,	Andrew Beebe,
John D. Evans,	W. H. Farmer,
Martin Able,	Isaac Cline,
John Fleming,	John C. Fisher,
Jacob Gue,	Henry Lloyd,
Robert C. Dalzell,	George Satter,
A. Wise,	James Quinter,
R. H. Jones,	Smith Walker,
John O. Edward,	Simon McRoberts,
John Morgan,	R. R. Reno,
Thomas West,	James M. Atkinson,
J. K. Moorhead,	John Larimer,
Peter Coyle,	E. S. Woods.

THE CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

The officers were elected without objection, and Mr. Lewis ascended the chair. He said he was very thankful for the honor conferred upon him, but as he was not in the habit of making speeches would beg to be excused from making one now. Instead he would call upon the Errett glee club for a song.

The club then came forward, and sang with good effect "Hold the Fort for Hayes and Wheeler." They received very hearty applause upon the conclusion of their effort, and were enthusiastically encored. Upon their reappearance they sang "Our Country must be Free," which met with as much favor as did the first song.

President Lewis next announced that a committee on resolutions was in order, and appointed the following gentlemen members of the committee: Messrs. John Robinson, Richard Hayes, and Jacob F. Slagle.

After the retirement of the committee Mr. John H. Ricketson was introduced to the audience, and spoke as follows:

MR. RICKETSON'S SPEECH.

After a brief humorous introduction relative to Mr. Tilden's place of birth, Mr. Hendricks, the speaker entered upon his subject. He said that the Democrats claimed that reform was needed—that the old party had become corrupt, and the only remedy was in change of administration. They say that is the man needed. The time, doubtless, will come when the party now in power must surrender the reins of government, but that time has not yet come.

THE BUSINESS DEPRESSION.

The times are hard, and in the minds of misfortune men are apt to think that the situation could not be worse, and to lay the blame where it does not belong. It would be injustice to the people of this city and county to assume for a moment that they were any here who would fail to ascribe our present business prostration to natural causes—to the inexorable laws of trade and commerce—to that contraction which as inevitably follows undue expansion as night the day—to cause outside of politics. But this shrinkage process is not a pleasant one to any of us, and to many at our very doors it brings positive suffering and actual want.

Our political opponents exclaim "Listen to us, all your business troubles, all your sufferings, your scarcity of work and low wages are the direct result of Republican extravagance and misrule. Elect Tilden and Hendricks and all will be changed in the twinkling of an eye. The moment we come into power times will be good again." A recollection of that holiday the 30th of May sacred to the memory of our martyred dead, whom we or want "to bless the turf that wraps their clay," their thoughts, their recollection irresistibly impel us to watch, to guard and to cherish those principles, the maintenance of which has cost us all so dear.

When men with families to keep find work scarce and wages low, when perchance there is no work at any wages, their feelings, their hopes and fears closed their judgment. All that the Government is to do is to maintain a fixed and staple financial policy and that the Republican party has consistently done. Private charity must meet the emergency and relieve the needy, and time and the laws of supply and demand will soon inaugurate a favorable change. Already there are unmistakable signs of returning business activity, but if the Democratic party shall be successful in this contest, business will stop and remain there till their financial policy is developed, not before the next four years under a Democratic administration at Washington.

OBJECT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

After a brief reference to the condition of affairs in the South, the speaker concluded as follows:

That security for life and property, that obedience to law, which must precede the influx of capital and immigration into the South, upon which its future prosperity must depend, not one but two years, the next four years under a Democratic administration at Washington.

I know that demoralization has followed our war as it has followed every war the world has ever waged. I know that this demoralization has affected all classes of society and all political parties, but in every instance of exposure of malfeasance in office the party in power has plucked out and cast off the offending member.

To carry out those great principles laid down in the Cincinnati platform, to maintain a fixed and stable money policy and give the country a sound currency, to protect American industry, to forever guard the common school from sectarian control, to reorganize and reform our civil service and to finally solve the Southern question. The Republican party has lived, and moved, and had its being.

I believe that it will receive at your hands and at the hands of the people of our country in November a new lease of life, that you will by your votes extend to it four more years of honor and usefulness.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Robinson, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions submitted the following report which was unanimously adopted:

We, the merchants, manufacturers, business and workingmen of Pittsburgh having assembled for the purpose of consulting over the bearings of the Presidential and Congressional elections now pending on the business prospects of the country and state, adopt the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Presidential and Congressional elections to be held on the seventh of November next will exert an important and permanent influence on the manufacturing business and financial prospects of the country; and

WHEREAS, The Democratic party having pronounced for a revenue tariff, which is but another term for free trade, and thus made the extinction of our tariff laws a feature of its national policy; and

WHEREAS, It will prove peculiarly detrimental to the manufacturing interests of this county, just as we have overcome the competition of Europe, and surmounted the depression resulting from the financial panic of 1873, to have our tariff repealed, and all the evils of free trade again visited upon us; and

WHEREAS, The commercial and industrial interests of the country depend upon the stability of our laws, and the retention of a protective tariff, thus insuring regularity in trade, and employment to labor, therefore,

Resolved, That the manufacturers, merchants, business and working men of Allegheny county urge the election of Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler, as President and Vice President of the United States, as essential to the proper administration of such laws as will contribute to the prosperity of our mercantile, manufacturing and industrial interest.

Resolved, That labor is the basis of all true wealth, and that the employment of all who are willing to labor, at remunerative rates, is the only true method of developing the wealth whereby our National debt can be paid, prosperity secured, and specie payments reached; and that the free trade policy of the Democratic party is detrimental to labor and manufactures, in that it opens the door to the competition of the cheap labor of Europe, and the crushing rivalry of large European capital, while the protective views of the Republican party tend to promote home prosperity.

Resolved, That the course undeniably pursued by the Confederate element at the South, supported and sustained by the Democracy of the North, in terrorizing and murdering white and black Republicans, not only subverts the laws, and the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, which declares that all men by nature are entitled to "Life, Liberty and the pursuit of happiness," but endangers the permanency of the Government itself, and as representing an attempt to seize the Government by terrorism and force should be resisted in every possible way.

Resolved, That the course pursued by the House of Representatives at Washington, at its late session, in receiving and entertaining Rebel claims for losses, aggregating in round numbers $2,500,000,000, shows it to be the policy of the Democratic party in Congress that those losses, which, if so done, would so add to our national debt as to inevitably destroy the credit of the country, and result in universal bankruptcy.

Resolved, That in view of these facts, we recommend all citizens to vote for the Republican candidates for Congress, Russell Errett and Thomas M. Bayne, in order that the threatened dangers may be averted by securing a Republican majority in Congress.

Resolved, That the attitude of the Democratic party towards the National debt, the payment of Southern claims, and the secret use of power by terrorism and fraud constitutes a grave national peril, which can only be averted by the most earnest and united support of the entire Republican ticket; and we recommend all good citizens, without regard to the prejudices of party, to pursue this course.

HON. MILES S. HUMPHREIS' REMARKS.

The audience called for Hon. Miles Humphris, and after some delay Mr. Miles, who was among the audience, succeeded in reaching the stage and addressed the meeting briefly. He said he did not come to the meeting for the purpose of making a speech but had come simply for the purpose of showing that he was still in favor of the continued ascendency of the Republican party. He was not only in favor of the continued ascendency of the party but was in favor of the election of its national and local ticket. He was in favor of the Republican party and the election of its candidates because of its declaration that this country is the land of free labor. The speaker here turned his attention to the Democratic party and its platform. He said the Democracy had tried all sorts of platforms; they have tried to inflate the currency in a fiat money platform, and failed; next they tried a soft money platform with no better success, and then "anything to beat Grant" was adopted and it failed, now they have a platform that proposes to cure everything from South-side to the Gulf of Mexico—a money man on one end and a hard money man on the other, and this like all its other attempts would prove a miserable failure. The Democratic battle cry was reform, and what evidence had they given of reform? They succeeded in obtaining a majority in the lower House of Congress two years ago and what had been the result? Why the basest, most degraded and lowest party looking set of office-seekers that had ever visited Washington since the origin of the Government flocked in from the South and the maimed and wounded men, who had come home on crutches, to form in maintaining this Government, were denied out of position to let these hungry ex-Confederates in. The first thing Congress did in the way of reform was the election of Fitzhugh Clerk of the House whose only recommendation was that he had filled a similar position in the Confederate Congress in Richmond. They next passed the $2,500,000,000 bill, and found out if the Republican party had not at some time under some circumstances done something wrong, and what was the result? They had cast their drag-nets, and instead of dragging the entire party had caught two, Belknap and Pendleton, who were both Democrats. It professed to be the friend of the laboring man, but had it ever done in the interest of the laborer? He claimed that every official act of that party had been detrimental to the interests of the laboring man. It was a Free Trade party, opposed to protecting the manufacturing interests of this country. Since the inauguration of Democracy in this state and Democrats are elected in other districts, if the Solid South comes up, and the Democrats have a decided majority in Congress, these claims will be paid. The Democrats say they will pay them, but says it is absurd to say they will be paid, for there is a constitutional provision against it. My friend Barr, or I believe it is my friend Taylor—I never saw him, but I read some of his speeches that he has moved back of a stable over here [Laughter] reprints the law, and ridicules the idea of the payment of those claims. Yet if Tilden is elected, and the "Solid South" and a good number of Northern Democrats have control of the country, it will be an easy matter to get over this constitutional provision. All that will be necessary for General Forrest to do, if he presents a claim, will be to have two men swear that he was loyal, and the claim will be paid. I don't believe they will bring in a bill to repudiate the National debt, but I do believe they will allow the payment of so many bills that we will become bankrupt.

HON. RUSSELL ERRETT.

In conclusion I will say I haven't been a very good Republican, but now I do take a very warm interest in the success of Hayes and Wheeler; and not only in their success, but in that of the whole county ticket. And I will tell you what I know about Russell Errett. I first knew him in 1844, when he was a printer on the *Christian Witness*, published at Cincinnati. He was a hard-working, honest man then, and he is that yet. He has filled offices of public trust for years, and has handled thousands of dollars of public money, and never a dime of it stuck to his fingers. I have differed with him in politics frequently, but I am proud to say there is not a more honest man in the country. There is not a man more misapprehensed in the country than Russell Errett; he is a rough, retiring, but an honest man, and that is what we want.

The speaker said, in conclusion, that he believed if Hayes is elected, he will accomplish the work of reform in the country that is so desirable He closed by saying that the man who holds in his hand a ballot, the emblem of his sovereignty, and bestows it for personal considerations instead of for the good of the country, is a traitor. He then took his seat amid a storm of applause.

The meeting immediately afterward adjourned.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

MICHAEL DOUGHERTY, for pursuing John Himes on the streets with a knife, was fined $25 by Mayor McCarthy yesterday, and in default sent to Claremont for thirty days.

ELIZA COOK, for very disorderly conduct on Wood street before daylight yesterday morning, was sent to the Work House for ninety days.

MARK LYNCH, for raising an exaggerated row in a Penn avenue saloon Wednesday night, was fined by the Mayor yesterday morning $10. Instead of paying it he got a free pass to Claremont for thirty days. Jerry Hart was arrested at the same time for trying to close the door against the officers. He was discharged.

SOME time during Wednesday night two men entered the clothing store at the corner of Liberty and Wood streets through a back window, and rigged themselves out in complete new suits, including underclothing, shirts, studs, sleeve buttons, rings, &c. They left their old clothing on the floor as a memento of their visit, but forgot to leave their cards.

American House.

A man may be successful in many of life's undertakings, but may rise to Alleghenian in the prosecution of manufacturing and mercantile pursuits, may gain the esteem of the "dear people" as a politician, and may even be able to manage armies in time of war, or the wheels of government in the time of peace, and yet not have capacity to conduct a hotel to the satisfaction of the public and the benefit of his own pocket. The tact required is a peculiar one, requiring close attention to the minutia of all objects connected with the entertainment of guests. But we are happy to say that the "American House," 344 Liberty street, has for its landlord the right man in the right place. Mr. John S. Barr, whom many will remember as the kind and accomodating Sheriff of Jefferson county, of a few years ago, has assumed control of this popular hotel, which he has refitted, refurnished and made every way comfortable for the traveling public. The rooms are large and airy, the beds the coziest and most comfortable, the table abundantly supplied with the substantials and luxuries of life, the attention to guests careful and unremitting and the charges reasonable. Mr. Williams, assisted as is the proprietor by Mr. Williams, Superintendent, and by the gentlemanly and courteous clerks, Messrs. McNutt and Orchard, the American House is destined to become a favorite resort of the traveling community.

Stocks at Auction.

The following stocks will be sold at Thos E. Stewart's sales rooms, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, Friday evening, the 27th inst., at 7:30 o'clock:

52 shares Exchange National Bank.
5 shares United States Bank.
10 shares Metropolitan National Bank.

Also, by order of executors of an estate, on account of whom it may concern, will positively be sold to highest bidder:

5 original shares Allegheny Savings Bank.
25 new shares Allegheny Savings Bank.
34 shares Monongahela Incline Plane.

THOS. F. STEWART, Auctioneer.

ANOTHER SUICIDE AND DEATH!

What the People Say About It!!

A lady in Scranton commits suicide because she could not get a watch. Had she known that E DeRoy is selling Beautiful Unredeemed Watches for Ladies at $15, $16, $17 and $18, it could have been avoided. Don't forget 153 Smithfield street, GAZETTE building, 153.

Men's Rubber Half Soles, Tanners' Grease in small boxes, and French Kid Paste to blacken and soften all kinds of Kid Shoes, for sale by

C. H. DIETRICH,
160 Smithfield street.

BRADY'S EXCURSION

TO

PHILADELPHIA and RETURN

Leaves on Monday, October 30th, at 8:15 and 8:45 A. M.,

BY

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

FARE: SEVEN DOLLARS.

Privilege of stopping at Washington City.

TICKETS GOOD FOR TEN DAYS.

Tickets on sale at ticket offices, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, and depot, Grant and Water streets.

A "Solid" South—The Way to Make It

See 3d page Evening *Telegraph* to-day.

Heel Protectors

to keep socks or stockings from wearing out at the heel, for sale by C. H. Dietrich, 160 Smithfield street.

Elegant Parlor Suits.

A very excellent and cheap assortment o the latest styles of furniture, at the lowest prices in the city at James Milliken & Co.'s 89 Smithfield street.

WATCHES!

How Every Lady Can Wear One.

Ladies' Solid Gold Unredeemed Watches at $15, $16, $17 and $18 warranted, at E. DeRoy's only Loan Office, 153 Smithfield street, GAZETTE building, 153.

How the South Expects to Hold the Fort.

See 3d page Evening *Telegraph* to-day.

Triumphant Democracy.

See 3d page Evening *Telegraph* to-day.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Local Political Notes—Meetings in and About the Cities.

A meeting of wounded soldiers will be held at the Republican Headquarters Wednesday evening, the 1st prox., for the purpose of forming a marching club to participate in the grand parade of the following Monday. All wounded soldiers able to march who favor the election of the Republican ticket are requested to attend.

CITIZENS' CLUB.

A meeting of Republican citizens not connected with any marching club was held Wednesday evening at Salisbury Hall, South Side, for the purpose of starting a citizens' club for the turnout on the South Side on Saturday next. Alderman Krehan called the meeting to order. Captain Cline was elected Chairman, D. C. Ripley Secretary, and A. C. Dalzell Treasurer. A committee on music and equipments was appointed as follows: E. G. Krehan, J. T. Wilson and D. C. Ripley. Committee for collecting funds and finance, Thos. Hammett, A. B. Dalzell, J. F. Wilcox, D. C. Ripley and John Phillips. On motion resolved that the uniform of the club consist of dark clothes, high hat, and white gloves, and the members be equipped with Chinese lanterns, provided, however that no one be debarred from turning out with the club on account of not having the proper uniform. On motion, resolved that an invitation be extended to all the Republican candidates now running for office in the county to turn out with the club. Capt. M. M. Felker was elected Captain, Richard Parry First and A. C. Dalzell Second Lieutenant. The Great Western Band has been engaged, and five hundred citizens are expected to turn out in this club. The club meets on Saturday evening at Tod lock, sharp, lower and second story, Salisbury Hall.

SOUTH SIDE PARADE.

The captains of the various South Side Republican marching clubs held an adjourned meeting Wednesday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, for the purpose of choosing a Grand Marshal, and perfecting other arrangements for the grand torchlight procession on the upper South Side for Saturday evening next. Deputy Mayor Hoerr was named as the Marshal for the torchlight parade, but peremptorily declined, and by unanimous consent Adam Trautman, Esq., was chosen. Hector Thomas was elected Marshal of the South Side division, Squire Donnelly for the upper South Side division, and Major Negley for the lower South Side district. Mat. M. Felker was chosen Captain of the Citizens' club. Alderman Schaffer, from the committee reported the following route of procession, which was agreed to: Form at the north end of the Smithfield street bridge; thence up Carson street to Seventeenth; thence to Jane; thence to Twenty-first street, to Sarah; to Thirtieth; to Carson; along Carson to Eighteenth to Bingham; along Bingham to Tenth street and dismiss.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ROUTE.

The committee appointed at the meeting of marching club captains to designate a route for the grand daylight demonstration on Monday, November 6th, respectfully report the following as the result of their deliberation.

The Old City division will form on Water street facing north, with its resting on Smithfield street; the Allegheny division on Penn street facing east, right on Water; the East End division on Liberty street facing east, right on Water; the South Side division on Carson street facing south, right on Monongahela bridge; West End division on Carson street facing north, right on Monongahela bridge; visiting clubs on Grant street facing west, right on Third avenue. The horsemen on Duquesne Way right on Water, carriages in rear of horsemen, wagons in rear of carriages, also on Duquesne Way.

Staff officers detailed by the Chief Marshal will be stationed at the right of each division, and no Marshal will move his division until ordered to do so by the Staff officer detailed to his division. The old city division will have the right of the line and the head of column on Fifth street. Route assigned by the Chief Marshal.

ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION.

Smithfield street to Third avenue, to Grant street, to Fifth avenue, to Market street, to Liberty street, to Seventh street, to Penn avenue, to Sixteenth street, to Ohio street, (Allegheny,) to Cedar avenue, to North avenue, to Irwin avenue, to Ridge avenue, to Marion avenue, to Ohio street, to Federal street and down Federal.

The Chief Marshal will review the procession at the corner of Ohio and Federal street. After passing in review, companies may move to their headquarters.

The committee had laid out a route which included the old city hill wards, but before its adoption they were waited on by a committee from the manufacturing, who represented the difficulties attending the passage of heavily laded wagons through those streets, and the committee reluctantly abandoned that portion of the route.

The divisions will form at 10 A. M. and will move promptly at 10:30 A. M.

SOUTH SIDE PARADE.

The following order has been issued by Marshal Trautman for the torchlight procession, to take place on the South Side, on Saturday night, the 28th inst.:

First Division—The East End Division will form on Water street, right resting on the east side of Smithfield street.

Second Division—The Allegheny Division will form on Water street, the right resting on the west side of Smithfield street.

Third Division—The old city will form on Smithfield street, the right resting at the Monongahela House.

Fourth Division, South Side—The West End Battalion will form on Carson street, the right resting on the west side of the Monongahela bridge. The East End Battalion will form on Brownsville avenue, the right resting at intersection of Carson street.

Chief Marshal will be designated by a white and red sash; the Adjutant General by a red sash; the Chief of Staff by a white sash, and the Aids by white rosettes.

LADIES' FURS.

Large Line of Seal Sacques at Low Prices at Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood Street.

The very large line of ladies' seal sacques, seal sets, otter sets, mink sable sets, black marten and French seal sets, that are exhibited by this house enable all who wish to purchase to select just such styles as may suit their tastes and pockets. We are prepared to make and sell all kinds of ladies' furs in the best manner at the shortest notices. Seal sacques will be made longer by the addition of fur-trimming and altered to the new shape.

FLEMING & OGLEVEE,
139 Wood street.

Sole Leather, Calf Skins,

Uppers, Findings and Shoemakers' Tools, at C. H. Dietrich's, 160 Smithfield street.

Genuine French Blacking

and Shoe Brushes at C. H. Dietrich's, 160 Smithfield street.

J. O. Flower,

Dentist, successor to R. Vandevort & Flower, No. 140 Penn avenue.

Gents' Cloth Overgaiters

and Enamel Leather Leggins at C. H. Dietrich's, 160 Smithfield street.

The Rebel's Sweet Bye and Bye.

See Evening *Telegraph* 3d page to-day.

Oysters.

Ask your grocer for the
STAR BRAND.

Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG,

DENTIST,

Office No. 31 SIXTH AVENUE, Opposite Trinity Church.

MARRIED.

CHILDS—BIDWELL—On Thursday evening, October 26, 1876, at Shady Side, by the Rev. W. T. Beatty, Mr. HARVEY S. CHILDS and Miss LAURA E., daughter of D. W. C. Bidwell, Esq.

DIED.

SEAMAN—On Wednesday morning, October 25, 1876, at about six o'clock, LOTTIE E. SEAMAN, in the 19th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 43 North Diamond street, Allegheny, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

LAUGHRAN—On Wednesday, at 8:40 A. M., FRANK P. LAUGHRAN, aged 26 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Carson street, South Side, THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock.

AHLERS—Wednesday morning, October 25, at 6 o'clock MARGARETHA AHLERS, aged 81 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her son's residence, H. Ahlers, No. 101 Liberty street, Allegheny, THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock.

FISHER—Wednesday, October 25, Mrs. MARGARET FISHER, widow of the late J. H. Fisher, aged 43 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to tend the funeral from her late residence, 1046 Penn street, THIS AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

PATTERSON'S LIVERY, SALE and Commission Stables. Carriages for Operas, Parties and Concerts. Horses kept at Livery. Undertaking in all its branches promptly attended to by Robert H. Patterson. Fine Carriages and Hearse furnished on short notice. PATTERSON BROS., successors to Robert H. Patterson, No. 6 Seventh avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.

Assets, January 1, 1876, $5,167,547.40,

Insurance Co. of North America

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses adjusted and paid by
WM. L. JONES, 88 Fourth avenue.

TREES! TREES!

HOLLAND BULBS!

FLOWERS! FLOWERS!

Immense stock of superior quality, wholesale and retail by JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH'S,
112 Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.
Fall Catalogues now ready.

SALEM, OHIO.

Political Talk—Manufactures of the Town—Churches—Abundant Crops.

SALEM, COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO, October 23, 1876.

Politically this is a one-sided town. The Republicans have it all their own way. They are represented by two papers—the *Republican* and the *Era*—while the Democrats have no home organ at all. Up to the time of the election on the 10th inst., we had intense political excitement; since then we have had none. We are waiting quietly and patiently for the coming of the 7th of November, when we propose to do our part in swelling Ohio's majority for Hayes and Wheeler to twenty thousand. The two papers above named do wise and faithful service. The are both conducted with ability.

Salem has several foundries, engaged in stove making chiefly. They do a large business. Their stoves are shipped in all directions.

The Buckeye works is a large establishment. It manufactures a large variety of articles—a great many engines of different kinds.

We have also what might be called a variety works, carried on by Messrs. Silver & Demmings. And others which I will not take time to mention. This statement must be corrected. We have an establishment engaged in manufacturing articles, such as house trimmings from galvanized iron, which is doing a business that is rapidly increasing.

Our churces are a Methodist, an Episcopal, a Presbyterian, a Baptist, a Disciples and three Quaker meeting houses. Our people do not all attend church. The doctrines once taught here by Abby Kelly are not quite extinct.

Our streets are filled with wagons loaded with apples and cider. Potatoes are scarce and commanding a high price. Corn, in all the region round about, is very abundant, and the wheat never looked more promising at this time of the year. We have water works and gas—good sidewalks, but muddy streets; no town clock, but a faithful man rings the bell on the Town Hall four times in every twenty-four hours. Some of us read the GAZETTE, and like it first-rate. It is sound to the core.

AMICUS.